

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:**  
Paris, Temp. 16-6 (61-43). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 15-5 (59-41).  
**LONDON:** Dry, sunny. Temp. 16-6 (61-43). Tomorrow dry, sunny. Yesterday's temp. 15-5 (59-41).  
**NEW YORK:** Partly sunny. Temp. 15-5 (59-41). Yesterday's temp. 14-4 (57-39).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER - COMICS PAGE.**

No. 28,387      \*\*      PARIS, MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1974      Established 1887



**EEC MEN**—European foreign ministers relaxing on the grounds of the Gymnich Castle yesterday near Bonn. From left to right: Michel Jobert (France), James Callaghan (Great Britain), Gaston Thorne (Luxembourg), Francois-Xavier Ortoli (President of the European Community Commission), Max van der Stoep (the Netherlands), Walter Scheel (West Germany), Aldo Moro (Italy) and Ove Guldberg (Denmark).

## '9' Ministers Cite Progress on Views About U.S.

BONN, April 21 (UPI)—Foreign ministers of the European Economic Community ended a weekend of private talks today on relations with the United States. They also did some hard thinking on whether they expect or want a united Europe.

The ministers spent two days at Schloss Gymnich, a castle near Bonn.

French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert told newsmen that the ministers had made progress concerning the procedure for relations with the United States.

"We made some progress—some of the earlier problems were blown out of proportion," he said.

Denmark's Ove Guldberg agreed, and said: "There is nothing wrong with the present mechanism for consultations, but apparently the Americans were dissatisfied that we did not accept all their suggestions before deciding between ourselves."

The ministers spent long hours discussing the growing disillusion in European government with the Common Market's goal of a monetary and political union by 1980.

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan brought the issue into the open at a foreign ministers' meeting earlier this month. For the first time in a formal Common Market session, he questioned both the possibility and the wisdom of political union—especially the goal of union by 1980, to which the nine nations pledged themselves in 1972.

France always has opposed a union that would submerge each nation's identity. The new British Labor party government is openly hostile to such unity and Denmark is suspicious. Even West Germany was said by Bonn sources to be increasingly doubtful that it was possible.

Sources said that, in this atmosphere, the ministers began going beyond official rhetoric this weekend into an exploration of the kind of Europe they really want. The eventual impact of the weekend is expected to be large.

Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat Van Elelandt was kept at home by a Belgian political crisis. Another, Ireland's Foreign Minister Garrett Fitzgerald, left early today for Dublin.

The ministers also discussed European relations with the Arab nations and their stance at the European Security Conference, officials said.

Mr. Guldberg said he doubted that a European dialogue with the Arab world would get under way this year.

"It will come, but several ministers agreed the time was not opportune right now," he said. "Chancellor Willy Brandt's trip to Algeria and Egypt is considered of very great importance."

"I also doubt Brandt will call for a European summit meeting in June," he said. "We will be hard-pressed for time with a schedule including French elections and discussions with England over renegotiation. Secondly, there is no urgent need for a meeting, especially when the chances of a successful outcome are below average."

"We did not tease one another, but had a most constructive meeting in an atmosphere quite different from the formal sessions with civil servants and communiques," he said.

## Lebanon Incursion Reported

### Golan Fighting Continues With Air, Artillery Action

TEL AVIV, April 21 (UPI)—Israel said today its planes had attacked Syrian positions around strategic Mount Hermon in the Golan Heights and chased off a Syrian MIG-21 interceptor that crossed into Israeli-held territory.

"All force planes today attacked military targets in the Hermon region at 2:45 p.m.," a communiqué from the military command said. "All Israeli planes returned safely."

The air strikes followed intermittent shelling around the mountain and in the southern sector of the Golan front during the day.

In Damascus Syria said that two Israeli planes today raided Syrian positions on Mount Hermon and troops of both sides exchanged artillery and tank fire in various parts of the front.

"At noon today, a pair of enemy planes attempted to attack one of our positions on Mount Hermon from a high altitude," a communiqué said.

"They were confronted by our air defense system, which prevented them from realizing their objective," the communiqué said.

The communiqué said ground fighting on Mount Hermon, which continued sporadically all night Saturday and today, was continuing.

Troops in Lebanon

[The Associated Press quoted witnesses in Marjayoun, in southern Lebanon, as saying the Israeli force moved onto the Lebanese side of Mount Hermon and occupied the Shabab hilltop before dawn today. The Israelis were apparently trying to gain an edge over the Syrians in fighting in the mountain range.]

[Mount Hermon runs partly in Syrian territory, under Israeli occupation since 1967, and partly in Lebanon, which has remained clear of Syrian-Israeli clashes.]

Witnesses said the Lebanese Army fired several rounds of mortar shells on Shabab at midday, but the Israelis did not retreat.

Lebanese officials were not immediately available for comment.

The Israeli command said the Syrian MIG penetrated Israeli-held territory near Mount Hermon before the Israeli air strikes.

"It was chased by Israeli planes but there was no contact," the command said.

Yesterday, Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said Israel was working toward a political settlement on the Syrian front but was prepared for war if Damascus continued its attempt to capture territory in the Golan Heights.

The military command said Israeli and Syrian artillery crews duelled on the front intermittently during the day, with one Israeli soldier wounded in shelling. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## But Cuba Ties Discounted

### U.S. Calls Equality Key To Hemisphere Policy

By David Binder

ATLANTA, April 21 (UPI)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger yesterday declared "the policy of the good partner" to be the new U.S. approach to Latin American and Caribbean nations.

Addressing the general assembly of the 33-member Organization of American States, Mr. Kissinger said "We commit ourselves to equality."

He hailed the "new dialogue" that he said had begun among foreign ministers of the hemisphere since he became secretary of state seven months ago. He pledged closer consultation with the OAS members on monetary and trade issues and in international conferences called to deal with food shortages and population control.

"We jointly proclaim our cooperative actions the policy of the good partner," he said.

To an apparent effort to distinguish this from the "good neighbor" policy proclaimed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt more than three decades ago, Mr. Kissinger said: "With our great material and technical resources, we were often tempted to do for others what we thought was best for them. That attitude no longer shapes our relationship."

"We in the United States have come to recognize that a revolution has taken place in Latin America. Industrialization and modern communication have transformed economic and social life. This is why our new dialogue is... a necessity for us all."

But while stressing "our special relationship," Mr. Kissinger warned that it could not "mean the formation of an exclusive bloc," and added: "The world has already seen enough of pressure groups, exclusive spheres and discriminatory arrangements."

In contrast to other speakers, he did not mention Cuba in discussing hemispheric cooperation.

Mr. Kissinger, on returning to Washington today, was asked why (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Shift From Last Year's Views

### Many Foreign Leaders Said To Expect Ouster of Nixon

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—Many foreign leaders have concluded that President Nixon probably will have to leave office because of his Watergate-related problems, a worldwide survey by correspondents of The New York Times indicates. This appears to denote a significant shift in attitudes since last year, when they considered it likely that he would ride out the political storm.

Although the possibility of his departure has aroused concern in some countries, the correspondents reported, leading figures in many capitals are already resigned to a change in the White House and do not expect a marked change in American foreign policy as a result.

The survey also uncovered these findings:

- Interest in Mr. Nixon's problems has diminished from the high point of last summer, when the Senate Watergate hearings fascinated foreigners. In some countries the Nixon story receives little press coverage, and in many underdeveloped areas, such as those in Africa, public figures show almost no interest.
- The belief that the President will probably resign or be forced from office is often accompanied by praise for his foreign policies. The new Labor party government in Britain openly backs his European policies but makes it known that it expects no crisis if he leaves office prematurely.
- The Russians have taken a conspicuously ambiguous position. Publicly, they still support the President and accuse his critics of being against improved relations. But privately they appear to be weighing alternatives and are saying that détente is not based on individuals.
- Many of the comments reported by Times correspondents were based on the assumption that Vice-President Ford, if he assumed the presidency, would keep Henry Kissinger as secretary of state, permitting a continuation of foreign policies that generally have been evaluated favorably overseas.
- A high West German official said that Bonn's embassy in Washington gave Mr. Nixon only a 40 percent chance of survival.
- The Israelis, who look upon him as a strong friend, now believe that the House of Representatives may impeach him. This is a markedly different analysis from six months ago, when most knowledgeable Israeli officials and newsmen assumed that he would not be impeached.
- In Britain, where a senior diplomat said last year that it would be "a real disaster for the world" if Mr. Nixon had to resign, the

## Nixon Is Found Guilty by an Italian Court

BRINDISI, Italy, April 21 (Reuters)—President Nixon failed to answer a court summons in this Italian port yesterday—and he was found guilty in his absence.

The case concerned an Italian worker who sued Mr. Nixon after being fired from his job at a NATO base near here last summer.

The President, as legal representative of the United States, was ordered in February to appear in court to answer the case. But he did not turn up and the local magistrate found him guilty of unjust dismissal.

Mr. Nixon was ordered to reinstate the employee and pay him five months' back pay, plus court costs.

## On Hughes Gift to Nixon

### Senate Probers Reportedly Accuse Tax Agency of Curb

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, April 21 (UPI)—Investigators for the Senate Watergate committee are reported to have accused the Internal Revenue Service of obstructing the panel's inquiry into a \$100,000 Nixon re-election campaign donation from billionaire Howard Hughes.

In a nine-page report sent to committee members last Monday, the panel's assistant chief counsel, Terry Lenzner, also charged that the IRS has, in effect, defied a Senate resolution by refusing to provide tax returns and other needed data to the committee. A copy of Mr. Lenzner's report was made available to The New York Times yesterday.

In it, Mr. Lenzner suggested that the IRS had repeatedly withheld the wishes of the White House in its investigation of the \$100,000 contribution. The money was given to Charles (Bebe) Rebozo, one of President Nixon's closest friends, in two cash installments of \$50,000 in 1969 and 1970. Mr. Rebozo and the President have said that the money, in 100 bills, remained in a safety deposit box until it was returned to a representative of Mr. Hughes last June.

A number of closely involved sources, in telephone interviews, depicted the Senate investigators as being convinced that the IRS participated—as an official put it—"in a whole other cover-up of tremendous dimensions."

"Potentially a Bomb"

"The IRS has a lot of exposure in this," the source said. "It's potentially a bomb."

In an interview with the Miami Herald last fall, Mr. Rebozo was quoted as saying that the IRS had cleared him of wrongdoing after a 12-week investigation that ended in the summer of 1973.

The Senate committee's six-month inquiry into the \$100,000 became more heated last month after the panel heard testimony by Herbert Kalmbach, President Nixon's former personal attorney. Well-placed sources said Kalmbach testified that Mr. Rebozo told him last April 30 that he had "used" the \$100,000 in cash to make payments or loans to the President's two brothers, Edward Nixon and Donald Nixon, and to Mr. Nixon's personal secretary, Rose Mary Woods, "among others."

At the time of his meeting with Kalmbach, Mr. Rebozo already had been informed that he was under IRS investigation in connection with the contribution, whose existence was disclosed by IRS agents in the spring of 1972.

Mr. Lenzner's report to the senators made no specific accusations of a cover-up, but it did list the following examples of activity by the IRS:

- It was almost a full year after the IRS learned of the \$100,000 Hughes contribution before its agents began to interview Mr. Rebozo about the money, in May, 1973.
- Mr. Rebozo was advised by former White House aide John Ehrlichman of the IRS interest in the cash before he was contacted by the revenue service.
- John Bartlett, the Florida IRS agent assigned to the Rebozo case, began his interrogation of potentially key witnesses by initially requesting the interviews through Kenneth Gemmill, Mr. Rebozo's attorney for tax matters. "It is to say the least," Mr. Lenzner wrote, "unusual for the IRS or any other agency to conduct an investigation through the subject taxpayer's own attorney."
- Mr. Bartlett subsequently told Mr. Rebozo that investigators for the special Watergate prosecutor's office, then headed

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Execution-Style Killing of 20-Year-Old

### Ulster Violence Claims Its 1,000th Victim

BELFAST, April 21 (UPI)—Northern Ireland's 4 1/2 years of political and religious violence claimed its 1,000th victim yesterday. Security officials said he died in an execution-style killing.

They named the victim as James Corbett, 20, a Roman Catholic. They said he was abducted from his home at gunpoint and killed in cold blood with two shots in the head at a West Belfast traffic junction.

Later, the militant Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the killing.

British Army officials said he was the 1,000th fatality in the violence that has swept the province since August, 1969. They said Mr. Corbett was the 893rd civilian to be killed. The other deaths included 214 British soldiers, 80 policemen and 43 militia members.

Troops of an army patrol said they heard the shots that possibly killed Mr. Corbett in the Catholic Springfield area. When the troops headed for the scene, a vehicle sped away, leaving Mr. Corbett's body lying across a hedgerow, they said.

In violence today, the 1,001st victim was claimed. Gasoline station owner James Murphy was found shot to death near his garage in the village of Kinnawater, about three miles from the Irish Republic border, the police said.

In separate shooting incidents today, a motoring County Fermanagh couple were wounded by gunmen standing on a road near the border and a policeman and a civilian were wounded in a shootout on the outskirts of Belfast, the police said.

Last night, County Antrim Judge Garrett McGrath was shot in the back and killed in an assassination attempt at his home, the police said. There were no reports on his condition.

Judge McGrath, a Catholic, was

## Free Presbyterian Church of Ulster, which opposes any deal with the Catholic minority in Ulster.

In his sermon, the archbishop said: "There are in this province thousands of Christians who are sick and weary of strife and bitterness. Already in many parts there are Christians—Roman Catholics and Protestants—who are ready to pray together and seek reconciliation. The future lies with those who have such thoughts in their hearts."



**THOUSANDTH VICTIM**—British soldier kneels beside body of James Corbett, officially the 1,000th victim in nearly four-and-a-half years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland.

## New Papal View Cited for Status Of Jerusalem

ROME, April 21 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI has dropped demands for internationalization of Jerusalem and believes that the United Nations should work out a new formula for the status of that city, according to a leading Catholic churchman in the Middle East.

The churchman is the Most Rev. Maximos V Hakim, Greek Melchite Patriarch of Antioch, who resides in Beirut. The patriarch, whose Greek Catholic community recognizes the papacy, discussed Jerusalem and the Holy Land with Pope Paul in the Vatican March 21.

In an article for *Avvenire* of Milan, a church newspaper, and *Le Figaro* of Paris, Patriarch Hakim summed up the Pope's views on the issues he had discussed with him.

During the last few months, Pope Paul made several statements on the issue, but they were variously interpreted.

## 3 Persons Arrested

### Spain Police Report Breakup Of Catalan Anarchist Group

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, April 21 (UPI)—The breakup of a major anarchist urban guerrilla movement, with three arrests and the seizure of a cache of arms, explosives and communications equipment, was announced yesterday by Barcelona police.

Police charged Juan Jorge Vilas, 27; Ramon Carrion, 25; and Georgina Nicolau, 26, with membership in Lluïta Armada, the guerrilla arm of the Iberian Liberation Movement, an outlawed Catalan anarchist organization.

Recently, ILM member Salvador Pulg Antich was executed after being sentenced to death by a military tribunal for killing a policeman.

The police statement announced the arrest said Lluïta Armada was financed with money robbed from Spanish and foreign banks.

New Police Chief

The police announcement followed an unusual television appearance Friday night by Francisco Duenas, the new chief of the National Security Directorate. He received U.S. training in tracking down subversives and criminals before his appointment.

Mr. Duenas, in the course of an interview in which he praised police for the crackdown on sub-

## Kennedy Stuns Moscow Group In Question-Answer Session

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, April 21 (UPI)—Sen. Edward Kennedy tried U.S.-style public-opinion polling on an audience at Moscow State University today and drew some hostility from a generally silent audience when he asked for a show of hands on whether the Soviet Union should be spending more or less on defense.

"That's a provocative question," a white-haired gentleman in the third row shouted in Russian, raising his hand as if to stop the proceedings. "That depends on the international situation." He objected, a middle-aged woman speaking English.

But the bulk of the audience of nearly 800, totally unaccustomed to being publicly polled on such a sensitive issue without advance warning, sat silently in awkward confusion and embarrassment.

All but a few declined to be coaxed into voting until the Massachusetts Democrat and a Russian translator had rephrased the question. Then they almost unanimously raised their hands in favor of the present level of spending. Only one man voted for an increase.

But the option of a cutoff was dropped entirely the second time, though on the first effort, a dozen or so hands had gone up and one woman had enthusiastically raised both arms.

Sen. Kennedy's surprising attempt to sample Soviet opinion on several issues occurred at the conclusion of a speech in which he appealed for the Soviet leadership to take "magnanimous action" on Jewish emigration to break the deadlock over development of U.S.-Soviet trade.

The senator arrived Thursday for a week's visit to the Soviet Union, including a scheduled meeting tomorrow with Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev.

This afternoon, he met with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko for two hours, touching on issues of strategic arms control, European security and force re-

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## West Brings Streaking To Peking

PEKING, April 21 (Reuters)—A young Western diplomat, clad only in a white scarf and his diplomatic immunity, dashed passed amazed onlookers at an embassy party early yesterday morning to become Peking's first streaker.

It was a modest effort by world standards—no more than about 30 yards—but, in the context of one of the world's most pectan societies, sensational.



As New Atlantic Charter Idea Falters

Japan Brakes Move Toward Europe

TOKYO, April 21 (NYT).—Japan's budding relations with Europe, encouraged by Premier Kakuei Tanaka's trip there last fall, have quietly been set aside. Foreign Ministry officials and diplomats here said this was underscored earlier this month by the cursory talks Mr. Tanaka had with European leaders while attending the funeral of President Georges Pompidou in Paris.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira said at a news conference recently that Japan still wished to join Europe and the United States in a new Atlantic charter, a proposed broad declaration of cooperation. Privately, however, officials in the Foreign Ministry said the government was relieved that the Nixon administration had dropped its campaign for the proposal.

Mr. Ohira said he had not heard that the proposal was dead, but officials in the U.S. Embassy here said they have been operating for the last month on the assumption that it was at least shelved. They said that was implicit in communications from Washington.

But talks with the Japanese begun by the Europeans in November as a counter to the U.S. proposal have not resumed since the Washington conference on energy was held in February. According to Japanese and European officials, there are no plans to resume them.

The U.S. Connection

Throughout the postwar years, the Japanese-European connection has been through Washington, a situation neither the Japanese nor the Europeans found satisfactory. Despite periodic attempts by Japan to establish a direct line to Europe, economic differences and the continued Japanese reliance on Washington have prevented such a link.

Mr. Tanaka, in an effort to edge Japan out of the shadow of the United States, went to Europe last fall in a step toward a new balancing of Japanese relations with the United States, the Soviet Union, China and Europe.

UN Leader Presses Wealthy To Back Special Aid Fund

By Kathleen Telisch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 21 (NYT).—Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim is pressing the wealthy countries—the oil producers and the industrial powers—to set up a special fund to rescue the countries most affected by soaring oil prices.

He is telling potential donors privately that a number of countries face a "life-death struggle" in the next few months and that they cannot wait for the kind of long-term reforms that are being discussed in the special General Assembly session on raw materials and development.

The World Bank has said that 12 countries are particularly threatened and noted that they have a combined population of more than one billion. The countries are Bangladesh, Bolivia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda and Zaire.

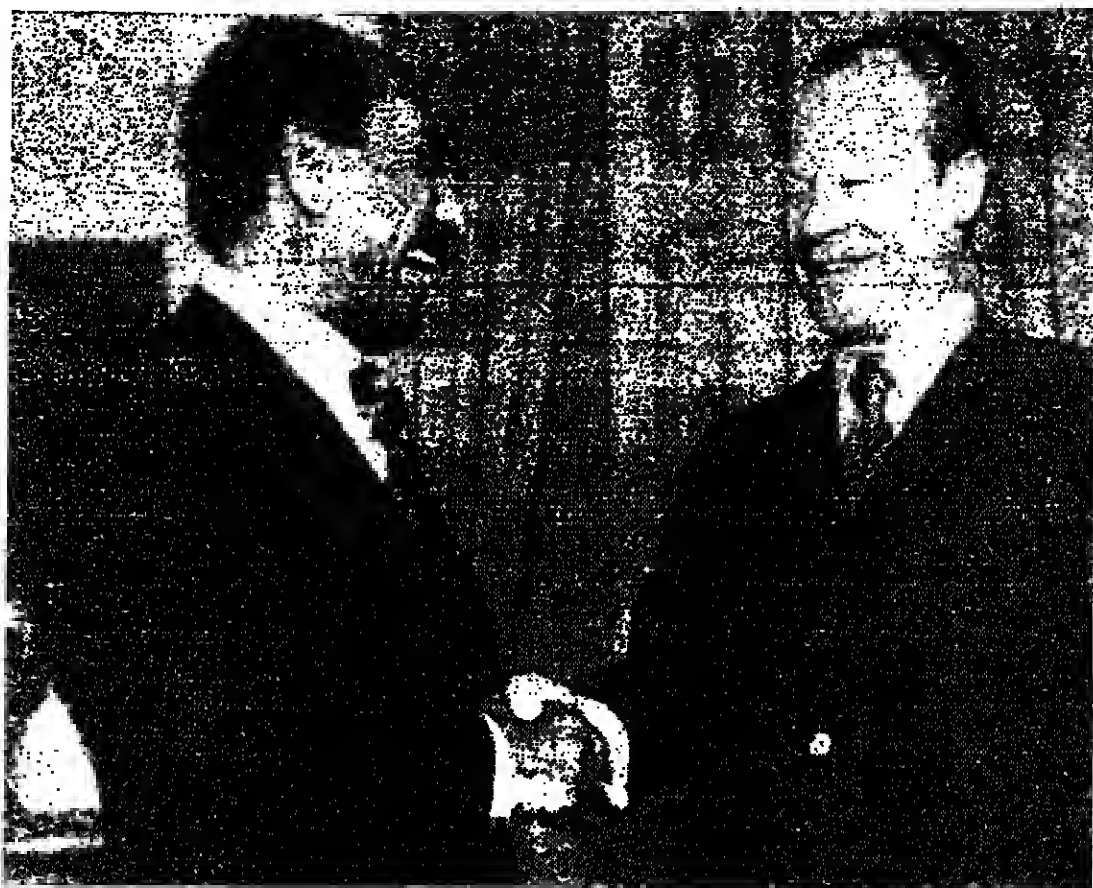
Mr. Waldheim, during an interview appraising the progress of the assembly, stressed the need for fast action on the special fund. He is optimistic about prospects that the UN membership will agree on a set of guidelines to establish what the underdeveloped countries call "a new international economic order." He is hopeful that the members will come up with a program to put into effect some

of the new ideas about commodity prices, trade preferences and monetary policies.

Officials of the UN and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or World Bank, believe that the full impact of the oil price rise will not be felt until the hills arrive during the next two quarters. By that time, the officials feel, it may be too late to help countries such as Sri Lanka, which told the assembly that it was "on the brink of disaster."

Several proposals for aid funds have been made. The most concrete one was initiated by the Shah of Iran in February during talks with Robert McNamara, the World Bank president, and Johannes Witteveen of the International Monetary Fund. Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi proposed a \$3-billion fund for the neediest countries.

Oil exporters, industrialized nations and the poor countries were to share management and voting power equally in the fund. It was suggested that \$1.5 billion would come from the oil producers, \$800 million from the nine members of the European Common Market and \$1 billion from industrialized countries outside Europe, including Japan and the United States.



CAIRO MEETING—President Anwar Sadat welcoming West German Chancellor Willy Brandt in the President's residence in Cairo. Mr. Brandt is on a three-day state visit.

Cairo Paper Says U.S. to Help Canal-Clearing With A-Power

CAIRO, April 21 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy, who returned from the United States yesterday, has obtained from the Americans a promise to train Egyptians in using nuclear energy in clearing the Suez Canal, the newspaper Al-Ahram said today in a dispatch from Washington.

Officials of Egypt's canal administration said that they had no knowledge of a program for using nuclear power in canal-clearance operations. "The Al-Ahram report is the first we heard about this," one commented.

An American official, close to the program for removing mines from the canal, said: "There is no application of nuclear energy to clearance of the Suez Canal whatsoever. We are not employing any devices that use nuclear energy."

Al-Ahram listed the following points as the main results of Mr. Fahmy's talks with President Nixon and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger:

- Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger will continue efforts to arrange a Syria-Israel troop-disengagement agreement before reconvening the Geneva peace conference.
- The United States will remain in constant contact with the Soviet Union and Mr. Kissinger will keep Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed on all his efforts. The first meeting between them will be held in Geneva before Mr. Kissinger starts a Middle East tour next week.
- The United States will cooperate with Egypt economically and train Egyptians in using nuclear energy in the clearing of the Suez Canal.

President Anwar Sadat praised President Nixon in warm terms yesterday while accepting the credentials of Hermann Eilts as American ambassador to Egypt. The ceremony here completed the exchange of envoys in the two nations' resumption of diplomatic ties, which had been broken during the 1967 Middle East war. On Friday, Mr. Nixon had welcomed at the White House the new Egyptian envoy, Ashraf Ghorbal, a close adviser to Mr. Sadat.

Brandt Is Given Medal by Sadat As Talks Open

CAIRO, April 21 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt and President Anwar Sadat conferred tonight shortly after the West German leader arrived from Algiers on an official visit.

A Brandt spokesman said that Mr. Sadat, in greeting the chancellor, spoke a few words of German, a language he had studied while imprisoned by the British during World War II. The aide said that the meeting of the two leaders at the President's Nile-side home was cordial. They are to resume talks tomorrow morning.

Mr. Sadat gave a dinner at the Abdin Palace last night in honor of his guest. The President decorated Mr. Brandt with the Al Gomhuria (republic) medal as an "expression of our feelings" and a symbol of the friendship between our two countries.

Mr. Brandt's trip here is believed to be the first official visit by a West European head of government since Egypt became a republic with the abolition of the monarchy in 1952.

The West German leader's Algeria-Egypt tour is aimed at cementing relations between Bonn and the Arabs.

Shift From Last Year's Views

Many Foreign Leaders Said To Expect Ouster of Nixon

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long feared that, without Mr. Nixon, American support would quickly dissipate, leading to a new invasion from the North.

Recently, the government-controlled press was permitted to report more thoroughly on Watergate-related developments, a sign that the South Vietnamese leaders were preparing the public.

Similarly, the hard-pressed Cambodian government was found to fear that Mr. Nixon's departure might signal the end of American concern for the struggle against the Communist-led insurgents.

ment remained a mystery to most people. They are aware of corruption in high places but have little knowledge of the workings of the American system.

Senate Staff Said to Accuse IRS of Curb

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by Archibald Cox, had been given his IRS file on Oct. 18, 1973, shortly before Mr. Cox was dismissed by President Nixon.

Mr. Lenzner's most significant complaint dealt with what he termed an attempt by the IRS to place "obstacles and debilitating roadblocks" in the committee's path by refusing to provide it with agreed-upon documents.

The Senate investigator said that he and two IRS intelligence agents met last January and agreed to exchange all information regarding the Hughes-Rhodes investigation.

The discussions led to a resolution calling for a full exchange of data between the committee and the IRS that was unanimously passed by the Senate on Feb. 21, 1974. Mr. Lenzner wrote.

However, after a series of letters to Treasury Department officials, Mr. Lenzner's report said, the committee was told on April 12 that it could receive no additional data pending a dispute over language in the agreement.

He urged the committee to authorize subpoenas for IRS agents Bartlett and others with "pertinent information."

The Senate Watergate committee is scheduled to be terminated on May 28, but Samuel Dash, its chief counsel, has said that all investigative materials would be turned over then to the special Watergate prosecutor. That office also is known to be investigating the \$100,000 campaign contribution and is subpoenaing Mr. Rehzo's income-tax records.

Hemisphere Policy of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

He had not mentioned Cuba in his speech yesterday and replied: "Because we will not be establishing diplomatic relations with Cuba," the Associated Press reported. He did not elaborate except to add that he did not expect the recognition of Premier Fidel Castro's Cuba to be an issue among OAS conferees now.

Argentina's Foreign Minister Alberto Vignes yesterday demanded a review of the 12-year-old OAS policy of boycotting Cuba, saying that it is "unrealistic and anachronistic, obsolete, and creating dangerous tension."

Peru's Foreign Minister, Gen. Miguel de la Flor Valle, spoke of the continuing isolation of Cuba as "an obstacle to the renewal of inter-American relations" and said that it "weakens the institutions" of the OAS.

But these observations were taken by U.S. officials as more or less perfunctory and as an indication that substantive treatment of the Cuban issue would not take place at the Atlanta meeting, which will continue until May 1.

Security Heavy As Sen. Jackson Leaves San Juan

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, April 21 (AP).—Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who this week stirred up already hostile Puerto Rican separatists, left the island yesterday under close guard.

Authorities searched a commercial airliner just before Sen. Jackson boarded it. Puerto Rican security agents whisked him aboard the plane, and an FBI agent was seen sitting behind the senator in the plane.

Sen. Jackson had come here with his family for an Easter holiday and made only one public appearance, a press conference on Wednesday followed by a speech to a group at the Caribe Hilton Hotel.

During the conference, Sen. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, declared that Puerto Rico's ties to the United States are "irrevocable short of a constitutional amendment."

The United States seized Puerto Rico during the Spanish-American War in 1898. It was a territory until 1952, when it gained commonwealth status.

Two Africans Hanged At Rhodesian Prison

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, April 21 (Reuters).—Two Africans, one an alleged guerrilla and the other a domestic servant, were hanged at Salisbury Prison Friday.

They had been sentenced in separate trials. A government statement said that Lovemore Fanny Gombe was sentenced to death for murdering his uncle, a tribal headman. He had also received long jail terms for various "acts of terrorism," including commandeering two buses.

The domestic servant, Tichwona Raira Takawari, was hanged for the murder of a white housewife.

Golan Battle In 41st Day

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in the southern sector of the heights. Damascus also reported only light fighting.

It was the 41st day of fighting in the Golan Heights.

"We are not looking for an all-out war even if it gives us military gains because we are expecting something out of the second stage of negotiations in a few days," Mr. Dayan said in a radio interview.

"I think they [the Syrians] will not try to open up an all-out war between now and the start of negotiations unless they decide to refrain from negotiating."

Mr. Dayan has said he believed the Syrians were pressing the fighting on the northern front in an attempt to improve their position before the arrival in the region of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at the end of the month.

Belgium Buys U.K. Craft

BRUSSELS, April 21 (AP).—The Belgian government has signed orders for British helicopters and airplanes worth 800 million francs (about \$20 million) to re-equip its air force, it was announced yesterday.

Meir's Party Bars Call For Elections

TEL AVIV, April 21 (UPI).

—The ruling Labor party decided today to try to form a transitional government without calling new elections, despite warnings that it faces problems in forming a workable coalition.

The party's Central Committee, its policymaking body, held off until tomorrow any decision on whom to choose as its candidate to replace Premier Golda Meir, who resigned April 11.

The two candidates competing for the candidacy to the premiership are Labor Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Information Minister Shimon Peres.

Those of the committee present voted 233-170 to "make an effort to establish a new government." All the members of Mrs. Meir's cabinet voted in favor of new elections.

The committee members then voted 229-187 against new elections.

Genoa Police Cite Kidnapping Clue

GENOA, April 21 (Reuters).—The police today found two stolen vehicles they believe were used by the kidnapers of Magistrate Mario Sossi.

It was the first break in the investigation since Mr. Sossi, 42-year-old deputy public prosecutor of Genoa, was abducted Thursday outside his home by five men believed to belong to the extremist "Red Brigades" organization. A panel truck and car were found in a side street near Mr. Sossi's home.

The police placed a tight ring of roadblocks around Genoa yesterday in the search for Mr. Sossi. Several telephone calls, including one claiming that the magistrate, a target of much leftist hatred because of his prosecution of extremists, had been executed, were dismissed by the police as probably being from cranks.

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## Stans Admits To Conflicts In Testimony

Prosecution Presses Him on Discrepancies

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).—The defense rested Friday in the Stans trial with Maurice Stans testifying that there were no discrepancies between his grand jury testimony, but denying that he had lied. Instead, in an emotional plea to the jury, the former secretary of commerce attributed these discrepancies to "my state of mind and anxiety over my wife's condition."

"Haven't you testified falsely under oath for the last two days?" demanded John Wing, the chief prosecutor, as he wound up a searing and damaging cross-examination of Mr. Stans.

"Absolutely not. That's a lie, Mr. Wing, and you know it," he replied.

" weren't they [his grand jury testimony] complete fabrications?" asked the prosecutor.

"No," Mr. Stans replied. "They were my best recollection at the time in my state of mind and my anxiety over my wife's condition."

When she was so critically ill and about to die. The answer was ordered stricken after Mr. Wing objected.

Early in the day, Mr. Stans admitted to a discrepancy that goes to the heart of his defense. He said that he had given a \$200,000 cash contribution to President Nixon's election campaign, which they had at the time, from Robert Vesco, a financier, in return for attempting to quash a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation of Mr. Vesco.

Testimony Compared

One of the main thrusts of the defense has been that it was Mr. Vesco, now a fugitive, who insisted that the contribution be in cash and kept secret, and not Mr. Stans or Mr. Mitchell, as the government contends.

But Mr. Wing read to the witness first the testimony Mr. Stans gave under direct examination by his own attorney, Walter Bonner, on Wednesday, and then the testimony on the same point that he gave to the grand jury on March 5, 1972.

The Wednesday testimony was as follows:

"He [Mr. Vesco] said, 'How do you want this?' [the contribution]. I said, 'Well, most people give by check, some people give in cash, and more people give in cash... that's up to you.' He said, 'If I give in cash, do I get as maximum privacy?'"

After reading this, Mr. Wing asked, "Well, you do not think there was any indication by Vesco at that time at that meeting that he wanted privacy?"

"Yes, absolutely," Mr. Stans replied.

Then Mr. Wing read to Mr. Stans his grand jury testimony, which follows:

"Had Mr. Vesco asked that [the contribution] be accepted anonymously?"

"No," Mr. Stans said, "no."

Mr. Wing then said, quietly, "Did you give those answers at that time, Mr. Stans?"

"Yes, I did, Mr. Wing, but there was..." the witness began.

Here the prosecutor interrupted and asked, "And never in the grand jury did you say anything about Vesco asking for privacy, did you?"

"I am not sure. I would have to read the record," Mr. Stans said. "I think I did, but 'privacy' and 'anonymity' are not the same thing to me."

Mr. Stans and Mr. Mitchell are accused of perjury, conspiracy and obstruction of justice in this case.

After Mr. Wing completed his cross-examination, Mr. Bonner went to re-direct examination of his client, and it was then that, in answering a question, Mr. Stans turned toward the jury and made his emotional plea.

Throughout the day, among the discrepancies that were developed by the prosecution two of them appeared to be particularly important. One involved John Dean 3d, former counsel to the President, who has testified at the trial.

Mr. Stans admitted in his trial testimony that he had spoken with Dean about Mr. Vesco in the fall of 1972. Before the grand jury, Mr. Stans denied that those particular conversations had taken place.

Mr. Stans also said Friday that in a deposition on Aug. 28, 1972, he could not remember the names of the secret contributors to the campaign. He did, however, recall all of those names today.



The interior of the house where a notebook was found containing cryptic references to Patricia Hearst three weeks before she was abducted by the Symbionese Liberation Army. The house, near Concord, Calif., is believed to have been headquarters of the SLA. Police said there had been an attempt to burn it before it was abandoned.

## Hearst-Linked Kidnapping Is Reported

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP).—A roommate of one of Patricia Hearst's cousins says he was kidnapped and held for several hours Thursday by three men who mistook him for William B. Hearst 2d, police said yesterday.

Police said the roommate, Van

Bush, 31, was hazy about details of the abduction and would be asked to take a lie detector test. They said that they had been trying to reach him since Thursday for further questioning but could not locate him.

Mr. Bush told police that he

was accosted by a man with a pistol as he left the apartment he shared with Mr. Hearst—a first cousin to Patricia, who was abducted Feb. 4. The Symbionese Liberation Army claims to have kidnapped Patricia.

Police said Mr. Bush reported he was gagged and blindfolded but managed to get his abductors to look at his driver's license and convince them that he was not the man they sought.

William B. Hearst 2d is the son of the late John Randolph Hearst, one of four brothers of Randolph A. Hearst, Patricia's father.

Background on Cinque

LOS ANGELES, April 21.—Donald Defreeze, suspected to be the Symbionese Liberation Army leader Cinque, who recently ordered the death of three persons as police informers, was himself an informer in a 1967 Los Angeles police case, official records show.

Defreeze, 30, an escaped convict and a prime suspect in the Patricia Hearst kidnapping, turned in a confederate in the theft of 180 guns from a surplus store in December, 1967, police reports and court records indicate.

Not only did Defreeze set up his colleague, Ronald Coleman, for arrest, but he also directed the police to a cache of stolen arms and marijuana in Coleman's apartment, according to testimony at a preliminary court hearing.

Early this month, Cinque named two men and a woman as FBI informers about SLA affairs and ordered them to be killed wherever found.

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## American Diplomat Missing In Mexico Quietly Forgotten

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (WP).—The case of the American diplomat who disappeared mysteriously in northwest Mexico one month ago has been quietly forgotten—by police, press and public.

The 31-year-old vice-consul, John Patterson, vanished on March 23 soon after leaving the consulate in Hermosillo in the company of an unidentified man. Three hours later, a note was delivered to the consulate demanding a \$500,000 ransom in exchange for the diplomat's life.

Since then, however, nothing has been heard from Mr. Patterson's kidnappers and the fear is that he may already have been killed and buried in the desert surrounding Hermosillo.

"We're absolutely nothing new on the Patterson case," a U.S. Embassy spokesman said here yesterday. "I'm telling people the same as I told them two weeks ago."

Mexico's main detective team has been withdrawn from the case and coverage of the kidnapping in the Mexican press has long since given way to other issues.

The many contradictory and unusual aspects of the case led Mexican officials to leak the idea that the kidnapping was a hoax aimed at extorting money from the parents of either Mr. Patterson or those of his wife.

The evidence offered by these officials, however, was not convincing and now they are conceding that a hoax would not normally last for a month.

"We still believe this is a kidnapping," a U.S. Embassy spokesman insisted yesterday. "We have no information to indicate the contrary."

## Congress Faces Work Load: Bills Plus Impeachment Issue

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP).—The 93d Congress will return from a weeklong Easter recess tomorrow to schedule remaining major legislation around deliberation on whether to impeach President Nixon.

The congressmen face action

on important bills, including national health insurance, foreign trade, campaign reform and taxation of excess oil profits.

The House Judiciary Committee is to begin studying its impeachment inquiry evidence in two weeks, about May 7, and deliver to the House by the end of June its recommendation for or against impeachment.

If the House votes to impeach, the real legislative time crunch will come in the Senate, where the President's trial could take up to two months and continue into September or October.

Appropriation Bills

The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield of Montana, has said the only legislation the Senate could take up during a trial would be essential appropriations bills.

House Speaker Carl Albert has put enactment of a national health insurance plan at the top of his priority list, which also includes campaign reform and mass transit aid.

A bill that would impose an estimated \$16-billion tax on corporations' excess oil profits through 1979 is expected to be approved this week by the House Ways and Means Committee. The bill also would phase out the controversial oil depletion allowance.

Before the Senate this week is a no-fault insurance bill, opposed by Mr. Nixon, that would require insurance companies to pay policyholders' auto accident damages, regardless of who was at fault. The White House does not oppose the idea but says it should be left to the states.

Congress has yet to pass any of the 13 annual appropriations bills to fund federal operations, headed by an \$85.6-billion request this year for defense.

What would all this do to his presidential ambitions? "I don't have any presidential ambitions, so I don't think they are hurt too much," he said.

Connally Denies Texan to Connect Him to Payoff

BANGOR, Maine, April 21 (NYT).—John Connally, former Treasury secretary, yesterday denied reports that an indicted Texas lawyer was prepared to implicate him in a \$10,000 political payoff from a dairy cooperative.

According to reports Friday from Washington by the Associated Press and the Columbia Broadcasting System, the lawyer, Jake Jacobson, who has been charged with perjury for his testimony before a federal grand jury, was now prepared to change his story and say that Mr. Connally received the money in two \$5,000 transactions in March and May, 1971. He had previously testified that the money had remained untouched in a safety deposit box.

"There is nothing new—the story has not changed," Mr. Connally said in an airport news conference as he arrived to deliver the keynote address to 1,800 delegates at the Maine State Republican Convention in Bangor auditorium. "He did not give me \$10,000," Mr. Connally refused to say whether reports that he had been told that he was a target of a federal grand jury were true.

What would all this do to his presidential ambitions? "I don't have any presidential ambitions, so I don't think they are hurt too much," he said.

## Hearing Is Slated On Plea to Halt Zebra Searches

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21 (AP).—A federal judge has denied a temporary restraining order sought by five black civil leaders who say police are violating the civil rights of black men they stop on the streets in a hunt for the killers of more than 12 white persons.

But U.S. District Judge Alfonso Zirpoli scheduled a hearing Wednesday on the class action brought by two ministers, a newspaper publisher, an attorney and an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In a petition filed against city officials late Friday, the plaintiffs alleged that blacks have been subject to "unlawful and indiscriminate stopping, searching, interrogation, detention and arrest, without warrant or probable cause."

After the Tuesday night shooting of Nelson Shields 4th, 23, of Wilmington, Del., Mayor Joseph Alioto instituted the on-street police interrogation of blacks who fit the description of a man believed to be the so-called Zebra killer. The Zebra case gets its name from the police code for the radio channel used in the investigation.

Fire in Airliner's Engine

PARIS, April 21 (Reuters).—An engine of an Air Zaire DC-10 carrying 140 passengers caught fire shortly after takeoff here yesterday but the pilot turned back and landed safely at Charles-de-Gaulle Airport at Roissy.

The airliner was traveling from Kinshasa to Brussels.

## End to Keynesian Approach

## Some Experts Say U.S. in Economy of Scarcity

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Businessmen and farmers scramble for short supplies of steel, chemicals and fertilizer. Unemployment rises. The nation's output of goods and services takes its sharpest tumble in 16 years. Inflation continues its seemingly unstoppable march.

To more and more Americans, the once invincible U.S. economy is beginning to look increasingly like a pitiful, helpless giant, no longer able to keep its subjects fortified with their accustomed unending supplies of toilet paper, tomato paste and tennis balls.

What is going wrong?

Part of the answer is that the national economy is going through one of its periodic downward cycles, exacerbated this time by the complication of the recent five-month Arab oil embargo.

But beyond that, some economists suggest, the nation's economic life also appears to be entering a new phase, one in which the economics of plenty may have to be superseded—at least, for a while—by the economics of scarcity.

In the 1930s, British economist John Maynard Keynes touched off a revolution in economic policy making by demonstrating that, left to their own devices, a nation's people often saved too much and spent too little of their earnings to keep all its farms, factories and workers busy.

Therefore, Mr. Keynes showed, by borrowing some of the public's excess savings—that is, by running budget deficits—governments could increase their spending to create jobs and provide new services for the public without putting undue strain on the economy.

Or, if they chose, governments could simply cut taxes, thereby

transferring new spending power to consumers and increasing purchases and employment that way.

Introduced in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, these principles have found increasing acceptance in the United States. They have been widely credited with fostering prosperity and dampening recession in the years since World War II.

Now, however, there are signs that the conditions Mr. Keynes observed may have changed. Savings, which were excessive in Mr. Keynes's day, now may not be fully adequate to finance the nation's investment needs, some economists say.

Moreover, the economy is currently suffering from a series of shocks that have had ferocious impact on a few sectors—energy, autos and agriculture, for example—while leaving others largely untouched. The Keynesian prescriptions, which operate on the economy as a whole, are the wrong medicine for this kind of disease, contends Donald Ratajczak, Massachusetts Institute of Technology-trained economist now at Georgia State University.

What all this adds up to, he and other economists conclude, is the need for slower growth of consumer spending and tighter control over the federal budget than most Americans—and most American political leaders—have grown accustomed to: the economics of scarcity.

This need not be terribly painful, these economists say. Barry Bosworth, an economist at the nonprofit Brookings Institution, here estimates that by devoting an extra 1 percent of the nation's total yearly output to investment the nation can meet its requirements for new energy supplies and new machinery during the next decade.

Even so, such adjustments are likely to prove unpalatable to

many Americans, particularly those facing unemployment.

But if the new conditions are not recognized and the necessary restraints imposed, a number of economists warn, the result is likely to be accelerating inflation and the need for a far more drastic readjustment later.

To Herbert Stein, the acid-tongued chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, it is time that Americans learned that they cannot be shielded from all economic strains and that long-run prosperity may require patience in the face of short-run problems.

Walter Heller, who was President John Kennedy's top economic adviser, and Arthur Okun, who served Lyndon Johnson in a similar capacity, have called for an immediate tax cut.

Meanwhile, such other prominent Democratic economists as John Kenneth Galbraith and Gardner Ackley have urged fiscal restraint.

But those who believe there has been a sharp change in economic realities are beginning to amass arguments and evidence to buttress their case.

In the 1960s, they note, numerous factors combined to make it possible for U.S. citizens to enjoy all-out economic boom without excessive inflation or strain on domestic productive capacity. Many of these factors have now disappeared, leaving the economy much more vulnerable to shortages and ballooning prices. For example:

• In the 1960s, an overvalued dollar enabled American consumers to obtain cheap supplies of cars and cameras, oil and copper from abroad. Devaluation of the dollar in the 1970s has ended that. Where the supplies are still available, they are no longer cheap.

• During past American economic booms, foreign nations frequently were undergoing recession. As a result, U.S. manufacturers were able to import large quantities of such materials as steel at bargain prices because foreign producers had nowhere else to sell it. Now, foreign business cycles have moved into phase with U.S. conditions, and when Americans are short of such materials there are no ready supplies abroad.

• The sell-off of the once-huge U.S. grain stockpiles removed a cushion that formerly prevented big swings in the prices of food products in the United States. Now, if a crop is bad, millicers and animal feeders here and abroad have to fight among themselves for the remaining supply, and prices can double in a matter of months. The option of releasing an extra supply from the stockpile is gone.

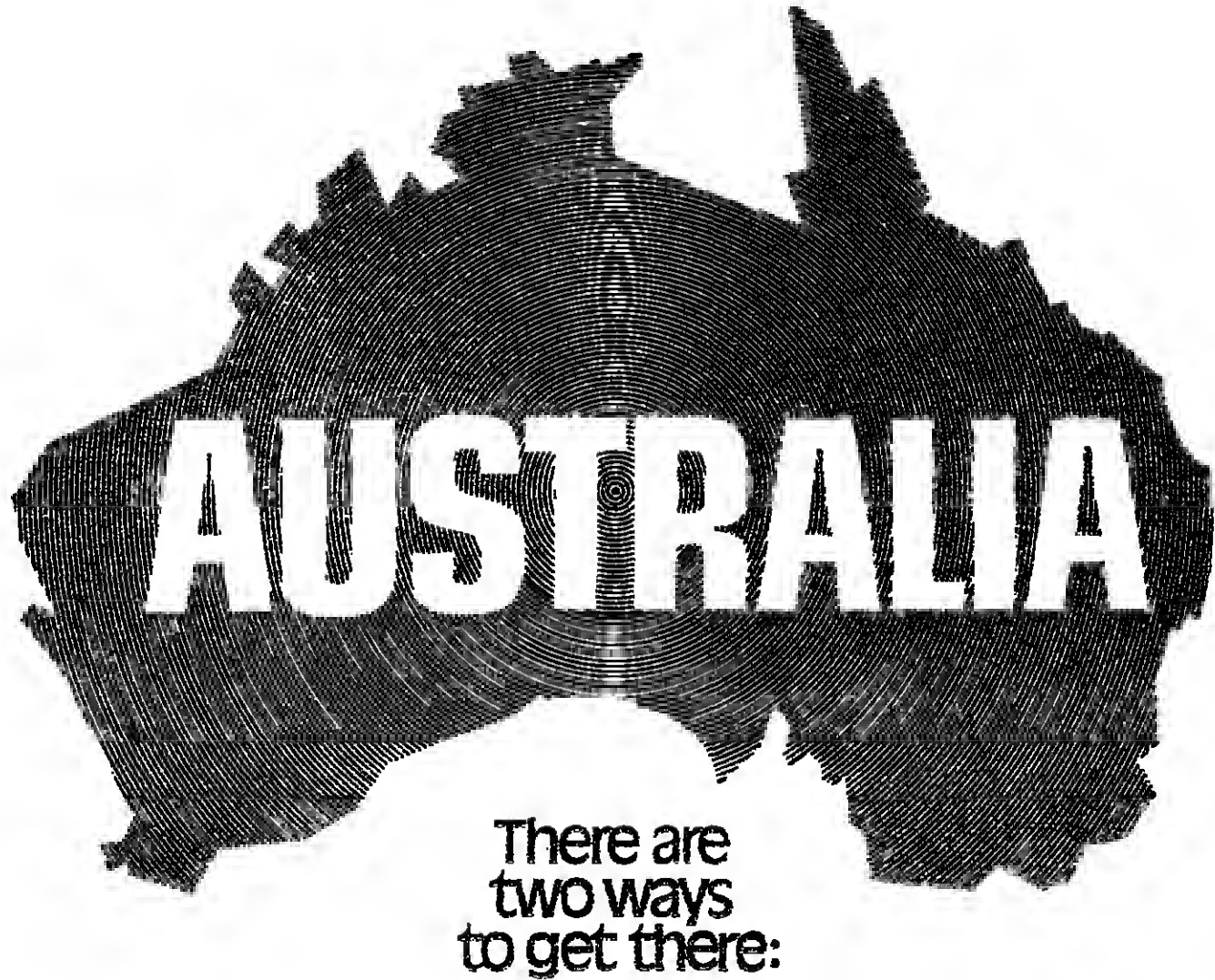
In this environment, inflation has become a far more intractable and dangerous problem, and the risks of excessive stimulation of the economy have become correspondingly greater, many economists believe.

As the pace of inflation increases, the risk mounts that it will accelerate. Businessmen and workers start racing to increase prices and wages. Consumers become less willing to save, because, even at high interest rates, they fear their savings will decline in value. So instead they pour more of their earnings into purchases, thereby driving up prices further.

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## E. Berlin Honors Robeson

BERLIN, April 21 (Reuters).—An East Berlin school has been named for Paul Robeson, the American singer, the Berliner Zeitung reported here today. Mr. Robeson, 78, is living in retirement in Philadelphia.



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## Obituaries

Mohammed Ayub Khan, 66,  
Headed Pakistan 11 Years

KARACHI, April 21 (UPI)—Field Marshal Mohammed Ayub Khan, president of Pakistan from 1966 to 1969, died of a heart attack Friday at his home near Islamabad. He was 66, and had been living in quiet retirement since relinquishing power five years ago.

He was buried today in his ancestral village of Rehama, in the foothills of the Himalayas.

Tall and dapper, a product of the British Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst and of army tradition, Marshal Ayub brought a paternalistic but toughly efficient rule and a measure of stability to turbulent Pakistan during his 11-year presidency, which began and ended with bloodless military take-overs.

His political enemies considered him a despot. Under his brand of democracy—a democracy the people can understand—as he was fond of saying—he did not submit his presidency to a direct vote and he crippled his political opposition. He kept the right to censor the press and to promulgate laws at will.

He was, nonetheless, relatively popular for most of his tenure. He instituted price controls, food reforms and domestic policies that strengthened and stabilized a shaky economy. He maintained martial law for four of his years in office and kept the army loyal with pay raises.

In foreign affairs, Marshal Ayub moved Pakistan away from the Western camp and an almost exclusive reliance on U.S. aid, and turned instead toward the Third World, including China.

A military man most of his life, Marshal Ayub was the first commander in chief of the Pakistani Army after the country won its independence in the British partition of India in 1947.

On Oct. 27, 1958, he assumed the presidency after deposing Iskander Mirza.

Declaring that his mission was "to bring the country back to sanity" after a series of unstable governments, he set up a military dictatorship. He ended martial law in 1962 and promulgated a constitution with sweeping presidential powers.

There were elections in 1960 and 1965 in which Pakistanis chose 80,000 local officials who, as electors, gave him an overwhelming vote of confidence and two successive five-year terms.

In 1965, Pakistan and India fought a brief war over Kashmir. Although 10,000 lives were lost, the fighting was inconclusive. Marshal Ayub subsequently signed an agreement with India that reduced somewhat the tensions between the two countries.

His second term in office was cut short, however. A recession set in, charges of corruption were

levelled at his administration and the war had weakened his control of the armed forces. He had been weakened by illness when, in 1969, riots swept the country, prompting his resignation on March 25, 1969.

He was succeeded by Gen. Agha Mohammed Yahya Khan, who quelled the disorders and restored martial law.

## Vinnie Taylor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 21 (UPI)—Vinnie Taylor, 25, lead guitarist of the rock singing group Sha-Na-Na, was found dead in a motel room here Friday night, authorities said yesterday. Mr. Taylor, whose real name was Chris Donald, was found unconscious in his room by members of his group following a performance at the University of Virginia.

Sha-Na-Na rose to national prominence when the group appeared at the Woodstock Rock Festival in 1968.

## Jesse Price

LOS ANGELES, April 21 (AP)—Jazz drummer Jesse Price, 64, who led his own band in the 1930s and also played with Louis Armstrong, Count Basie and Stan Kenton, died here Friday of cancer. He was one of the principal performers in a reunion of Kansas City veterans at the Monterey Jazz Festival in 1971.

Fritz von Almlen  
KLEINE SCHLIDEGG, Switzerland, April 21 (Reuters)—Fritz von Almlen, 55, adviser and host to countless alpinists who attempted to climb the formidable Elger Mountain here, died Friday in Bern after a short illness, relatives said today.

Mr. von Almlen, 55, a local

Italy Rail Blast;  
Disaster Averted

FLORENCE, April 21 (Reuters)—An automatic cut-out device averted a disaster early today when an explosion severely damaged a stretch of railroad track near here a few minutes before the Bologna-Florence express was due to pass.

Officials said the device automatically triggered an alarm which set off signals at red as soon as the track's electric power line was interrupted.

About 20 meters of the track was damaged in the blast, which the police said was caused by a dynamite charge placed deliberately on the line.

The express train halted at a signal a short distance from the crater caused by the explosion, officials said. There was no immediate indication of who was responsible for the attack.



Mohammed Ayub Khan

hotel proprietor, was an expert on the sheer north wall of the 13,036-foot mountain, although he never scaled it himself.

## John Pelenyi

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—John Pelenyi, 38, former Hungarian minister plenipotentiary to the United States and professor emeritus of political science at Dartmouth College, died Friday at his home in Hanover, N.H.

Mr. Pelenyi had a long career in the diplomatic service of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and then of his native Hungary. He left his post as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the United States, Cuba and Mexico in November, 1940, to protest Hungary's joining the Axis powers in World War II.

## Len Morrison

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—Leo Morrison, 75, who had been a Hollywood press agent since the early 1920s, died Friday at a hospital here of complications following surgery. He began his work with D.W. Griffith and Adolph Zukor, and over the years represented Jean Harlow, Adolphe Menjou, Leo Carillo, Randolph Scott, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Patty Arubuck, Buster Keaton and Francis X. Bushman.

67 Defendants Lose  
Plea in Chilean Trial

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 21 (UPI)—A military court Friday rejected a defense contention that it had no authority to try 57 air force men and 10 civilians charged with sedition and aiding Marxist parties.

The defense attorneys maintained that the military courts were empowered to try individuals for crimes committed only after a state of siege had been put into effect. A state of siege has existed in Chile since the military coup that overthrew the Marxist coalition government Sept. 11, but all 67 defendants are charged with acts committed months earlier.

Chaban Wants Improved Ties  
With U.S. and West Germany

PARIS, April 21 (UPI)—Presidential candidate Jacques Chaban-Delmas has promised to try to improve France's relations with both the United States and Germany.

The candidate of the Gaullist party said in an interview yesterday with the Anglo-American press corps, "I will do all I can to raise the barriers" that have

clouded relations between Paris and Washington.

But Mr. Chaban-Delmas also said that he was for "independence" and against prior consultations between Europe and Washington before Europe makes decisions.

Discussing relations with Bonn, he said, "French-German relations must go back to where they were when [the late Chancellor Konrad] Adenauer and [the late Charles] de Gaulle signed the Franco-German friendship agreement" in 1963.

## 2 Other Candidates

The two other major candidates, Gaullist Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Socialist François Mitterrand, also have "independence" planks in their platforms. Public-opinion polls say 63 percent of the French want to keep a distance from the superpowers.

A weekend poll for Le Point magazine showed that Mr. Chaban-Delmas was running behind Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in the May 5 election, 23 percent to 25 percent. One of the two will represent the Gaullist center-right in a probable May 18 runoff against Mr. Mitterrand, who got 43 percent in the opinion poll.

Former Commerce Minister Jean Royer placed fourth, with 5 percent.

An earlier poll published April 9 in Le Point gave Mr. Mitterrand 40 percent, indicating some voters have swung to the left since then.

## Poll on Runoffs

In another survey, voters were asked to choose between candidates in two possible runoffs—Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Chaban-Delmas.

The results in the first case were Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, 41 percent; Mr. Mitterrand, 39, and 20 percent undecided. In the second it was Mr. Chaban-Delmas, 43, Mr. Mitterrand, 36, and 21 percent undecided.

In a television speech yesterday Mr. Mitterrand said, "Some will say all candidates have the same promises of economic reform." Referring first to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and then to Mr. Chaban-Delmas, he said, "How can one bring progress when he relies on the privileged" and "How can the other accomplish reforms when he refused to make reforms after 10 years" in Gaullist governments.

Moslems Stage  
Ethiopia March  
To Protest Bias

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, April 21 (UPI)—More than 30,000 Moslems, radical workers and students staged Ethiopia's biggest protest yesterday, the police said, a five-hour march against religious discrimination.

It marked the first time the Moslem minority in this mostly Christian kingdom took part as a group in the more than two months of unrest that has shaken Ethiopia.

The Moslems—10 million in a population of 26 million—protest discrimination by the government and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. They also demanded full civil rights and opportunities, and government-financed Moslem schools and courts.

Meanwhile, yesterday, Premier Endekatchew Mekonnen denied foreign press reports that he had been summoned to address the armed forces and the police. The reports quoted military sources as saying on Thursday that the premier had been summoned to a meeting that day in Addis Ababa.

But the premier's office said he had taken the initiative himself to create a dialogue with the security forces to explain the government's policy.

Plea Made for 2  
In Turkish Case

ANKARA, April 21 (AP)—In an appeals hearing yesterday, the defense attorney asked that two of three Americans sentenced to life imprisonment on a drug conviction be acquitted.

The attorney, Faruk Fren, asked freedom for Joseph McDaniel, 29, of Coos Bay, Ore., and Katherine Zenz, 26, of Lancaster, Wis. The third, Robert Hubbard, 23, of San Diego, Calif., has pleaded guilty to smuggling charges. The court said it would rule on the defense motion on Friday.

The attorney quoted expert testimony that the smuggled hashish was so well hidden in their car that it could escape the notice of any driver or passenger who had no prior knowledge of it.

## 493 Smallpox Deaths

DACCAR, April 21 (AP)—Smallpox has claimed 493 lives, mostly children, in the Chapai Nawabganj subdivision of the Rajshahi district of Bangladesh since the border with India, it was reported here today.

3-Party Talks  
In Belgium on  
Coalition Fail

BRUSSELS, April 21 (Reuters)—Belgium appeared heading for a minority government today after negotiations to form a coalition ended in failure yesterday morning.

Premier-Designate Leo Tindemans admitted defeat following 23 hours of talks between his Christian Social party, the rightist Liberals and the country's two federalist parties.

Sources said that Mr. Tindemans, who has been trying to form an administration for the last month, would now try to form a cabinet with the Liberals. They said that any such administration was likely to be short-lived because the two parties won only 102 seats in the 212-member National Assembly in the March 10 elections.

The Christian Socialists, the country's biggest political party, hoped that the Socialists would join the government with their 59 seats at a later date.

A Christian Socialist-Liberal Socialist cabinet would be a recreation of the last administration, which collapsed in January after it pulled out of a project to build an oil refinery in eastern Belgium.

The Socialists, who were Mr. Tindemans' first choice as a coalition partner, still feel bitter toward their ex-partners.

The Socialists blame them—especially the Liberals—for torpedoing the refinery deal because they did not want the government to become involved in a project which they said should be left in private enterprise.

The Socialists negotiated with the Christian Socialists for three weeks after Jean Baudouin named Mr. Tindemans premier-designate before pulling out of the talks.

The negotiations fell through after the country's two federalist parties—the French-language Rassemblement Wallon and the Flemish-language Volksunie—could not agree on what to do about the growth of Brussels.

The Volksunie was against an expansion of the capital, a largely French-speaking enclave on the southern edge of Flemish territory, while the French speakers wanted Brussels to be allowed to develop into Flanders.

Leftist Merger  
Of 4 Parties  
Set in Norway

OSLO, April 21 (Reuters)—Norway's four leftist parties—including the Communist party—today decided to dissolve their organization and form a new radical party which will challenge Premier Trygve Bratteli's Social Democratic party at the next general elections.

It was believed to be the first case of any West European Communist party opting to discontinue its activities and join other groupings to the left. The party has been active in Norway for 50 years.

A resolution, unanimously adopted by delegates from the Communist party, the Socialist People's party, Independent Labor and Independent Socialists, said a "unity congress" would be held by March 15.

Kaunda Orders Death  
For Armed Robbers

LUSAKA, Zambia, April 21 (UPI)—President Kenneth Kaunda today ordered the death by hanging for convicted armed robbers.

But Mr. Kaunda ruled out public hanging. He also said there would be stiffer sentences and prison conditions for criminals.

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Members of Attica Brigade hold banner reading "April 27—March on Washington" from Statue of Liberty Friday during a protest of President Nixon's policies.

## 21 Youths Seize Statue of Liberty

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Twenty-one college students calling themselves the Attica Brigade left the Statue of Liberty early yesterday morning after occupying the landmark for 14 hours in a demonstration against President Nixon.

A spokesman said the group, which claims chapters at about 50 colleges and universities around the country, said its members wanted to publicize a planned anti-Nixon march on Washington Saturday. Assistant U.S. attorney Thomas Cahill said, "There are no charges, criminal or civil," against the 14 men and seven women, since they left the statue voluntarily.

The group took its name in memory of 43 persons who died in a four-day revolt at Attica State Prison near Buffalo, N.Y., in September, 1971.

Like other visitors, they went out to the monument on a sightseeing boat but, once there, barricaded themselves behind planks and chains and refused to leave. U.S. District Court Judge Robert Ward signed an order directing them to leave.

Cambodian Garrison Routed  
From Beachhead by Rebels

PHNOM PENH, April 21 (AP)—

Rebels routed government forces from their beachhead north of Phnom Penh today after a savage 24-hour attack, the Cambodian command reported.

Casualties among the estimated 1,500-man garrison were not known but were feared to be heavy. Some of the troops managed to fight their way 1 1/2 miles to the north to join government troops isolated at Longvek, the command said.

The Kompong Long beachhead, 23 miles from Phnom Penh, had been reinforced with 20 armored vehicles and four 105-mm cannons. A number of armored personnel carriers were destroyed but it was not known if the guns were still operating when they were abandoned, sources said.

The troops on the beachhead and in the Longvek vehicle repair facility just to the north were originally sent to retake Oudong, the 17th-century former royal capital that fell a month ago. Oudong is 20 miles northwest of Phnom Penh.

A Western military observer said the withdrawal from the beachhead represented a major defeat for the government, and an Asian diplomat said, "There is no way to withdraw the troops from around Oudong; they must fight to the death."

The government's only option to save the troops and armor around Oudong would be to mount a major navy operation to reinforce the beachhead or open Highway 5 to the beleaguered garrison. Highway 5 is controlled by the rebels for 10 miles south of the beachhead. No rescue operations have been planned, according to diplomatic sources.

Insurgents have strung wire and mines across the Tonle Sap

River at a point 14 miles north of Phnom Penh, and resupply convoys have been unable to travel up-river since Tuesday, military sources said.

Shells in Vietnam  
SAIGON, April 21 (AP)—Communist-led troops poured hundreds of shells into government positions to the northwest and east of Saigon and clashed with government soldiers yesterday as heavy fighting continued in both regions, the South Vietnamese military command said today.

A communiqué said North Vietnamese and Viet Cong troops fired 300 heavy-weapons rounds into two government infantry positions just outside the beleaguered district town of Due Hue, between Saigon and the Cambodian border, 30 miles to the northwest, then followed with a ground assault.

Forty miles to the east of Saigon, near the provincial capital of Xuan Loc, Communist-led troops fired more than 100 mortar and rocket shells against government positions, the command said. Government infantry units also clashed with the Communist-led troops.

Cairo Arrests  
Leader, Others,  
In School Attack

CAIRO, April 21 (UPI)—The leader of the Arab organization that attacked the Technical Military Academy Thursday had close contacts with the Libyan authorities, Cairo newspapers said today.

They named the group that carried out the attack as the Islamic Liberation Organization, and said it was led by Saleh Abdullah Sariya, a 38-year-old Palestinian who holds Libyan and Iraqi passports. The newspaper Al-Ahram said, he was arrested Friday at the Alexandria rail terminal as he was about to leave the country. About 70 others were arrested yesterday, the paper said.

A statement issued by the state prosecutor's office yesterday said the leader of the operation, whom it did not name, was an Iraqi passport holder who received anti-Egyptian directives in Libya late last year.

"Toward the end of 1973, he went to Libya at the invitation of its government to discuss the formation of resistance units in the Arab countries and arrange for their financing."

As a result of Thursday's attack, in which the government said 11 persons were killed and 27 others were injured, military police and internal security forces have been put on maximum alert, officials said.

The prosecutor-general issued an order today banning the publication of news about the attack on the military academy.

Paris Airlines Strike  
PARIS, April 21 (UPI)—Air France and UTA airlines will be grounded by a 48-hour strike of pilots, navigators, hostesses and stewards from midnight tonight to midnight Tuesday, the union of aircraft workers announced today.

China Reveals  
Alleged Plans  
Of Lin's CoupMillions of Pamphlets  
Reportedly Prepared

HONG KONG, April 21 (Reuters)—China today officially disclosed for the first time plans said to have been drawn up by the former Defense Minister Lin Biao to overthrow the Chinese government by a coup d'état.

The New China News Agency, quoting an article from the Chinese journal Red Flag, said the coup was to have taken place Sept. 8, 1971.

Red Flag accused followers of Lin, believed to have died in an air crash in Mongolia in 1971 following the failure of his plan of having printed pamphlets in the southern province of Fujian in preparation for the coup.

## 3 Million Copies

The journal said three million such pamphlets "came off the press" between January and September, 1971, and were distributed in many provinces and municipalities.

It added the pamphlets were "designed to prepare public opinion for Lin Biao's counter-revolutionary armed coup d'état."

The article also disclosed that a coup plan was drawn up by Lin at the second plenary session of the Ninth Chinese Communist Party Congress in 1970, but that it was "smashed by our great leader" Mao Tse-tung.

"Hidden in a dark corner, Lin Biao and his sworn followers in early 1971 worked out the outline of Project 571, a program for their counter-revolutionary armed coup d'état in 1971," the article said.

Lin, who in 1969 was named as Mao's heir apparent and was dubbed his "close comrade-in-arms," was later accused of a number of coup attempts.

The official Chinese version of his death is that, following the failure of one attempt, he tried to flee the country, but died on Sept. 12, 1971, as his plane crashed in Mongolia after running out of fuel.

Ruling Is Blocked  
On Blind Teacher

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 21 (AP)—Poughkeepsie school officials told blind teacher Mrs. Bevan on Friday that they had obtained a stay of an appeals court order and would appeal the decision giving him back a job.

Mr. Bevan, 33, lost his sight while teaching post in June 1970, after his sight failed because of a diabetic condition.

The appellate division of the State Supreme Court in Albany ordered his reinstatement on April 11, but School Board attorney Joseph Quinn Jr. obtained a stay of the order on Thursday. "I'm advised that I am to do nothing," Superintendent Peter Dugan told Mr. Bevan. Mr. Quinn said he plans to appeal the appellate court decision to the State Court of Appeals, New York State's highest court.

## Pope Praises Aquinas

VATICAN CITY, April 21 (UPI)—Pope Paul VI, speaking in St. Peter's Square today, praised St. Thomas Aquinas who died 700 years ago, as a great saint, philosopher and theologian.

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After Months of Politicking

Soviet Setback Seen in Bid To Call World Parley of Reds

By Richard Homan

VIENNA, April 21 (AP)—The Soviet Union has apparently failed in a diplomatic campaign to convene a world conference of Communist parties that would affirm the Kremlin's role as the global leader of Communism.

After eight months of politicking, the Soviet Union has won only a handful of endorsements for the conference, which Romania and many of the nonruling Communist parties in the West

fear would be used chiefly as a forum for attacking China.

The conference, which would have been held in Moscow last week, was the result of a public endorsement by its own bloc of military allies, the Warsaw Pact, which held a summit meeting in Warsaw last week.

But opposition by the Romanian President and party chief, Nicolae Ceausescu, which had stiffened only in recent days, made a joint endorsement by the pact impossible and the communist bloc no mention of a world conference.

The failure to win significant support for its proposal is certain to be a propaganda setback for Moscow, softened only by the fact that the Kremlin has carefully avoided publicly issuing a call itself for a conference.

Western diplomats believed that as a face-saving move, the Kremlin is now working toward a pan-European conference which, if the political climate were to change, could become an intermediate step toward a later world meeting.

Mr. Ceausescu, in an interview two weeks ago, virtually ruled out Romanian participation in a world conference in the foreseeable future. International meetings, he said, must exclude any criticism or condemnation of an individual party.

"Consequently," he said, "we consider that sustained efforts will still have to be made to create the necessary conditions for an international meeting."

The last world conference was held in Moscow in 1969 and, since then, the complexion of international relations has changed considerably, with détente, rather than rivalries, being emphasized.

In January, party officials from 67 nations met in Prague to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the international review, "Problems of Peace and Socialism," and, for the first time, the campaign for a world conference began to falter.

A test came at the end of January when leaders of the Western European Communist parties met in Brussels. There, little support was expressed and the matter was simply ignored, including by the French and Italian parties.

So far, only six of the world's 14 ruling Communist parties have publicly endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal—five Warsaw pact nations and Cuba. Fewer than a dozen of the many nonruling parties in the West have endorsed it.

5 Die in Bus Crash

MEXICO CITY, April 21 (AP)—Five persons were killed and 15 injured yesterday when a bus hit a tree after an angry passenger took a shot at the driver but missed, the police said. The assailant was injured and the driver died in the crash.

Russia Cites Fast Growth By Industry

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—Economic statistics for the first quarter yesterday showed that Soviet industry grew faster than planned during the first three months of 1974 but that the consumer branch did not keep pace with the ambitious targets set for it this year.

The productivity of labor, the principal yardstick for gauging efficiency and, therefore, an indicator of modernization, showed strong growth. It rose by 6.7 percent, somewhat more than planned.

In the energy sector, oil production was shown to be growing more slowly than planned, but this was compensated for by increases in gas and coal production.

The oil industry managed an output of 110 million metric tons, slightly behind the rate needed to achieve the goal of 451 million tons for 1974. But the gas industry was on target with an output of 64.1 billion cubic meters, and the coal industry was above plan with a production of 173 million tons.

The first-quarter statistics, printed in the government newspaper, Izvestia, did not give any results for agriculture, although recent reports in other newspapers showed that spring planting had taken place on a smaller acreage than last year and had been hampered somewhat by the weather.

But the report showed a surprising drop in the production of grain harvesters, an important item in plans for the industrialization of agriculture. The production this quarter was 20,600, down 20 percent from the first quarter in 1973. The decline may have resulted from retreating as the farm-equipment industry shifted to new models.

The overall industrial growth rate, over the first quarter of 1973, was given as 8.3 percent, well above the planned target set for this year of 6.5 percent.

However, in light industry, the principal component of the consumer sector, the growth rate was only 4 percent, compared with the 7.5 percent growth promised Soviet consumers by economic planners.

Russians Try Price Appeal On Plethora of Drab Goods

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP)—The Soviet Ministry of Trade, caught with huge backlogs of unsold consumer goods for the domestic market, has resorted to a nationwide spring clearance sale to overcome customer resistance to goods that have passed out of fashion.

The ministry announced a 40-to-50-percent price cut on clothing items produced before 1973 in an effort to dispose of them. In Moscow alone, 60 stores were reported taking part in the nation's first large clearance sale in recent memory.

The need to use such tactics reflects not only the inefficiency of the Soviet consumer industry but also the increasing sophistication of Soviet consumers, especially in the big cities.

Periodically, Soviet newspapers report on the consumers' refusal to buy shoddy, drab clothes, shoes and other items that clog the Soviet retail network. "When you drop into a store, you will see an abundance of goods," Pravda quoted a Moscowite as having said. "But when you begin to choose shoes, a suit, clothing, you find very often that they are not selling what you need."

A few months back, the Communist party newspaper disclosed that many millions of pairs of shoes had remained unsold in a five-year period because customers found them shoddy and unattractive. It said that 24 million pairs were sitting on shelves because the market had been saturated, and what people really wanted were high-top shoes, almost impossible to find.

Some officials were optimistically predicting a brisk trade in marked-down items, on which the Trade Ministry said it was prepared to absorb a \$1.5-billion loss. Minister of Trade A. I. Struyev said that sale items had been moving well since Monday in Leningrad, Minsk, Tbilisi and in Ukrainian cities and villages.

But the reality in two Moscow stores was more modest. The Central Department Store, near the Bolshoi Ballet Theatre, said that it had not put any goods on sale in the special sections mentioned by the press. Nearby at Petrovsky Passage, the managers had tucked away two sales counters on the second floor.

Trade there was much slower than at other counters. Almost no one was attracted by a rack of thick, heavy but old-fashioned overcoats. Equally neglected and somewhat out of place in that male company were two large-sized women's lightgowns.

The men's suits, rumpled from storage in a warehouse, were mostly drab, blue-gray and of an in-between weight that would hardly go for any season in Moscow. The sizes were odd—large 56, medium-small 44s, but none of the popular 48 size. The shoes were the plain, thick-heeled style preferred by stout matrons, who were the main customers at that display.

"Rubbish," a man said after looking over a few women's blouses, pale red and flower-print. But three women nearby disagreed.

"Why not take it?" one said. "It's good."

The chase after fashion, according to Mr. Struyev, is what caused the backlog of goods in the first place. He acknowledged what many consumers have complained about—that Soviet industry has terrible difficulty trying to keep up and usually lags years behind.

Copying Styles

The more sophisticated Soviet customers manage, through tourists or traveling friends, to buy foreign goods, or else—using foreign fashion magazines or Soviet journals that copy them—they bring material to tailors to have them hand-made.

Others try to find items from the Baltic republics—which are known for better quality production than Russia proper—or from Georgia, where illegal, underground textile enterprises were producing large quantities of consumer items until a severe crackdown by a new party leadership.

"I wish I could get to Tbilisi (the capital of Georgia) for this sale season," a Moscowite commented. "I'll bet they are selling at least a few things there that are interesting."

But as for the goods in Moscow, the shopper said, "I know that if they are cutting the price 40 percent, the goods must be something nobody would want to buy. I am not even going to bother to look."



FEATHERED FRIENDS—Mrs. Elsie Wright visits New York's Central Park daily with quarter-pound sack of peanuts for pigeons, who flock to her generosity.

Easy Victory for Nationalists Seen in South African Vote

PRETORIA, South Africa, April 21 (AP)—Weak challengers to the right and left have virtually no hope of defeating Prime Minister John Vorster in a general election Wednesday.

Mr. Vorster's powerful Nationalist party has held office for 26 years. One sign of its continuing strength is that experts expect to assess results of the voting, not in terms of whether the "Nats" are re-elected, but by how badly the opposition is trounced and how they react to yet another defeat.

Sir de Villiers Graaff has led the main opposition United party for 16 years and to defeat in four earlier elections. He is expected to resign if his divided party is crushed for a fifth time.

The United party has been in disarray for months. Sir de Villiers has not been able to completely paper over a split between reform-minded elements and the conservative wing. South African newspapers refer to these factions as Young Turks and the Old Guard.

Sir de Villiers was embarrassed last year when one of his top aides, Morris Steyn, a leading member of the Old Guard, bolted the party to become a Nationalist. A number of English-language newspapers, which have traditionally supported the entire United party slate, served notice this year that they would endorse candidates on individual merit.

Party Realignment Seen

Some analysts, including Mr. Vorster, expect an entirely new party to evolve after the balloting which would include some of the more liberal United party members and like-minded refugees from the small Progressive party.

"It is noticeable that there are a group of young United party supporters who call themselves the Young South Africans," he said at a political rally on April 4.

Experienced political observers say that Mr. Vorster, 58, called an election one year before required by law to take advantage of internal wrangling in the United party and also the recent drafting of parliamentary constituencies, which is said to favor Nationalist candidates.

The vote was also dubbed a "security election" after the prime minister based his campaigning

Anti-Rebel Kurd In Top Iraq Post; Fighting Goes On

BEIRUT, April 21 (AP)—Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, in a fresh bid to pacify rebellious Kurds, today appointed a well-known Kurd as one of the nation's two Vice-Presidents, the Iraqi News Agency reported from Baghdad.

The appointee, Taha Moheiddin Mearouf, was sworn in today. He has twice held ministerial posts and until recently was Iraq's ambassador to Rome. A native of the Kurdish-dominated area of northern Iraq, Mr. Mearouf, 51, is said to support Mr. Bakr's policy of limited autonomy for the Kurds, as opposed to the full autonomy demanded by the Kurdish rebels. The rebels insist on control of all northern Iraq, including the oil-rich Kirkuk area.

A spokesman in London for Gen. Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic party denounced the appointment, dismissing Mr. Mearouf as a "quishing" who did not represent the Kurdish liberation movement.

A broadcasting outlet for the rebels, Radio Kurdistan, said that Kurdish guerrillas shot down four Iraqi MIG fighter-bombers and blew up four tanks in battles with the Baathist regime's troops yesterday. It said that an Iraqi Army officer and more than 100 soldiers were killed in combat with the rebel Feroz Merga fighters, who suffered numerous casualties.

Fighting continued in major towns throughout northern Iraq, with Iraqi artillery and bombers constantly attacking Kurdish positions, the radio said.

Peking, Tokyo Sign Air Pact; Taiwan Bans Japan Flights

By Fox Butterfield

TOKYO, April 21 (AP)—After months of controversy Japan signed an aviation agreement with China yesterday, setting off flights between the two countries. But in retaliation Taiwan immediately banned Japanese planes from its airspace and cut off their right to land in Taipei.

Taiwan's swift response, which had been publicly threatened for weeks but still unexpected here, appeared to seriously jeopardize the political standing of Premier Kakuei Tanaka and foreign minister Masayoshi Ohira, one of Mr. Tanaka's closest supporters.

For Mr. Ohira, who had led the drive to conclude the air accord with Peking despite bitter opposition within his own ruling Liberal-Democratic party, had pledged to sign the agreement only if the route to Taiwan was simultaneously preserved.

Amputation to Rivals

"This is going to give Premier Tanaka's rivals in the party a lot of ammunition," an associate of Mr. Tanaka remarked tonight. "It is a very bad day."

Mr. Tanaka and Mr. Ohira met with party and government leaders late into the evening and again today in an effort to find some way to persuade Taiwan to reconsider its action. But officials said they concluded there was no immediate solution.

Both Japan Air Lines and Taiwan's China Airline immediately canceled their flights last night and today from Tokyo to Taipei following the announcement.

ment of Taiwan's action by Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister Sien Chang-huan. In addition, a spokesman here for China Airlines said it was already in the process of closing its Tokyo office and transferring its air cargo to other airlines.

Japan Air Lines had 37 flights a week to Taipei carrying an average of 30,000 passengers a month, while China Airlines had 21 flights a week. The route had been Japan Air Lines' most lucrative one, earning 10 percent of the company's annual revenue.

The new accord with Peking, which has been under negotiation for a year and a half, represents a commercial breakthrough for China, since under it China will now have the right to fly to Tokyo and Osaka in Japan and then on to seven other locations in Canada, the United States and Latin America, of which only Vancouver and Ottawa were specified.

Under the agreement Japan Air Lines will be able to fly to Peking and Shanghai and then on to the Middle East and Europe via either India or Pakistan. If Japan can arrange landing rights in either of those countries, the accord must still be ratified by the Japanese legislature, where it will probably be introduced next week.

The opposition parties all support the agreement. But right-wing members of Premier Tanaka's own party were expected to oppose it.

Tokyo Woman Attacks Mona Lisa With Paint Spray; Case Protects It

TOKYO, April 21 (AP)—A physically handicapped young woman sprayed red paint in the direction of the Mona Lisa yesterday but no damage was reported to the glass-encased masterpiece on loan from France. The incident occurred six minutes after the opening of the exhibition at the National Art Museum.

Authorities immediately arrested the woman, she had shouted, "Why don't you let handicapped people in?" then took out a spray-paint can and from about six feet away shot it at the Mona Lisa.

Police said that between 20 and 30 spots of red paint appeared on the bulletproof glass case protecting the painting. The woman had a lame right leg and apparently was protesting the museum's policy of not admitting severely handicapped persons to the exhibition. The policy is designed to keep visitors moving quickly past the Leonardo da Vinci masterpiece.

Museum officials had planned to give each person about 15 seconds in front of the painting. They said that the severely handicapped will be admitted on May 10.

Some 300 spectators were in line at the museum when the woman was arrested by plainclothes policemen. The museum reported that about 1,500 visitors saw the Mona Lisa yesterday morning.

N.Y.C. Acts to Bar Bias Against Homosexuals

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—A bill barring discrimination against homosexuals was approved last week by the City Council's General Welfare Committee, which rejected the measure four times in the past.

The bill, sought for four years by homosexual organizations, prohibits discrimination in employment and public accommodations on the basis of "sexual orientation"—defined as the choice of a person's sex partner. Full council approval of the bill was expected within two weeks, and Mayor Abraham Beame has indicated that he will sign it.

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**HIGH-SPEED NAVY**—The U.S. Navy's SES 100B races across St. Andrew Bay off Panama City, Fla., on the way to setting a record speed of 92 mph for surface effect ships. This prototype weighs 100 tons. Larger vessels of similar type are planned for proposed high-speed Navy.

An Evolving Relationship

Martinique's French Connection

By Alan Tillier

**PORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique**—The life-sized statue of Napoleon's Josephine, Martinique's most illustrious daughter, is gone from the center of Seneca Square, where it looked out over the bay of Port-de-France.

The horde of tourists from the cruise liners are too busy buying rum and Martinique dolls to go look for the statue; but it can be found, half-hidden under trees at the back of the square, covered in dust from construction of a multi-story Canadian bank. The statue was shunted aside to allow "development" of the square, which will mean pleasant gardens and probably an underground parking garage.

Josephine in stone was a reminder of the old French West Indies, a Caribbean corner of France. Martinique still has a heavy French stamp, but today the French presence takes the form of glossy branches of French banks, chain stores, and French hotels for middle-class Europeans, who are replacing Americans as the main tourist group.

Charming, Dilapidated

In the charming, slightly dilapidated, colonial-style Hotel de Ville stands a model of a proposed new city hall: a modern, concrete structure which would be built out of place on Spain's Plaza del Sol. Alimé Césaire, a famed Creole poet who is also Port-de-France's mayor and National Assembly deputy in Paris, has rejected the design, preferring his small office off the Salle de Réunion on the first floor of the Hotel de Ville, where the city's business is conducted, formally or informally, around an oval table.

Mr. Césaire belongs to a tradition of French post-politicians and is a contemporary of Senegal's poet-President Léopold Sédar Senghor. The Martiniquais leader was prominent in the French Communist party until a celebrated split with the former leader, Maurice Thorez.

He became a champion of autonomy for his island which in the language of Franco-Caribbean politics means local self-government with continued aid from France. It does not mean independence.

The majority of people on Martinique and neighboring Guadeloupe look with considerable surprise on Caribbean islands like the Grenada, which sought and obtained independence from Britain. Martinique and Guadeloupe are départements of France as much as Alsace or Normandy, and, as such, benefit from a higher standard of living than the rest of the Caribbean.

Higher Wages

Businessmen such as hotel manager Jules Prevost estimate local wages as three times higher than on the other islands, which is not saying much, but which does mean that workers get the French minimum wage and some of French workers' Social Security benefits.

The children receive a French education and the French government has just extended free school meals to all children under 16 as part of an approximately \$100-million franc (about \$20 million) increase in subsidies to the islands. The subsidies also include family allowances for the unemployed, help with rents, a 100-franc October handout for schoolchildren as in mainland France, shun clearance and deodorant for banana planters earning less than 10 acres.

The Ministry of Overseas Departments and Territories in Paris said these measures were planned long before the death of President Georges Pompidou and the calling of new elections. Mayor Césaire called them

"humiliating," last-minute gestures.

It is not only their departmental status which makes these French islands so important politically to Paris.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle thought highly of the islands' "fidelity." Premier Pierre Messmer, a former minister for overseas departments, and the Gaullists were thankful for the 200,000 or so overseas votes that saved them from defeat in the 1967 parliamentary elections.

The islanders, however, are far from happy with their present status. A bawful wait independence, believing that they could make it as members of some Caribbean grouping or with U.S. help. The majority are divided between "départementalistes" and "autonomistes," with even the former seeking more decentralization.

French administration, with its prefects, sub-prefects, military commanders, gendarmes, riot police and a small army of bureaucrats, weighs heavily on local shoulders.

Until recently, the islands' prefects lived like latter-day governors and a visiting Parisian described a reception at the prefect's mansion at Saint-Claude, Guadeloupe, as "something out of Louis XIV."

Grievances

Bernard Stasi, a young Centrist appointed by Mr. Messmer as overseas minister, ordered the prefects to get out into the banana plantations and sugar mills and listen to local grievances. Mr. Stasi was fired earlier this year for "lack of poudération" and "verbal imprudence," as Mr. Messmer termed it.

The French left say Mr. Stasi was ousted at the insistence of the sugar-banana-rum lobby, which has some powerful supporters within the Gaullist party. Island politics can be even rougher as was witnessed earlier this year when gendarmes opened fire on striking banana workers in the northern part of Martinique, killing two and wounding others.

Gendarmes' chiefs maintain that their men were attacked by workers with machetes. Mayor Césaire, fighting hard to control his anger, talked of an operation de guerre by the police and said helicopters tracked the fleeing banana workers through the plantations; and that the men were then ambushed.

How will the islands vote in the May French presidential elections? Their economic dependence on France, which hands out about \$60 million francs annually to Martinique, Guadeloupe, Réunion and French Guiana, and their affection for De Gaulle enabled the Gaullists to poll a majority on the islands. Three of the six deputies are Gaullists.

Neat Trick

But Socialist François Mitterrand has pulled off a neat trick which could swing the pendulum. He has gone back on the left's program, which promised the islands *autodétermination*, and has proposed directly elected assemblies which would decide whether the islands should be independent. Mr. Mitterrand says it is not for the French government to rule on independence, autonomy or any other new status.

This "we-are-not-offering-you-independence" line was announced to the islanders by Gerson Defferre, a prominent French Socialist and a Fourth Republic minister for overseas territories, and it seemed to find the right echo.

In speeches, Mr. Defferre told attentive crowds that they should forget what was in the left's program and listen instead to a special message from Mr. Mitterrand, which he ordered to read. It stressed the historical

links between France and the islands. Mr. Defferre added that France had no right to abandon the islands, and that a leftist regime in France would give the islanders "security and dignity" and put an end to "the rule of officials appointed by Paris."

By security, he meant a new effort to push industry, for the islands' economies are suffering seriously from competition from French sugarbeet growers and sinking banana prices. A big effort has been made to exploit the tourist potential and thousands of new hotel rooms are under construction, particularly on the golden strip outside Pointe-à-Pitre in Guadeloupe. Landing fields, golf courses and marinas are being built for rich vacationers.

Vote Left

Mr. Césaire is happy with the Mitterrand plan and is telling the people to vote for the leftist candidate and his revised policy. He stated, "I am still for autonomy. Mitterrand is neither for nor against it, but we will vote for him because a directly-elected local assembly will enable us to choose our future status. I think Mitterrand really wants decentralization, unlike the so-called 'barons' of the Gaullist party, who have ties with the big families here."

"We must have these political reforms before we can move on to economic reforms. We want some outside investment instead of relying on a colonial pact with a country 7,000 kilometers away."

Mr. Césaire looks younger than his 60 years. His ready smile and wit hides the fact that he is a ferocious defender of the Creole tongue and culture. He talks passionately of how "Martinique is losing its soul, is being dehumanized. We must revitalize and develop our culture—our traditions, folklore, music, our originality and our language. Creole is a language which is worth saving. Don't worry. I'll never make it the official language of Martinique. We need French to communicate with the outside world."

The French connection is an endearing one.

Mr. Césaire made it clear that he does not favor independence. "We want to be considered completely French. Now we are considered complete, different by Paris."

It looks as if the French West Indies will remain just that.

Radiation Traces Found on 12 on Austrian Train

**VIENNA, April 21 (AP)—**At least 12 passengers showed traces of radioactive radiation Friday when the Vienna-Linz train was stopped by authorities outside Vienna after an anonymous caller warned of the contamination.

It was the second radiation alarm here in a week. Last Tuesday, a compartment of the Vienna-Rome express was found to be contaminated following spraying of iodine-131 by a group calling itself "justice guerrillas." The group reportedly was protesting unfair treatment in prisons.

The traces of radiation found on 12 persons on the Vienna-Linz train were believed to be below the danger level.

Search in Paris

**PARIS, April 21 (Reuters)—**Police used Geiger counters to search the Orient Express here today after a warning that there might be radioactive material aboard. No trace of radioactivity was found.

The Orient Express, which runs between London and Paris passes through Vienna.

Radio Free Europe Researchers Take Pulse of Soviet Bloc

By David Haworth

**MUNICH, (UPI)—**The effective working of what is perhaps the West's most extensive analysis operation concerned with trends and events in Eastern Europe—the research department of Radio Free Europe—is being threatened by lack of funds.

Action by the U.S. Congress has caused a 12 percent reduction in RFE's staff in recent months and, while trying to lend off accusations by Sen. William Fulbright, that the whole institution is "a cold-war relic," RFE will shortly launch a campaign for contributions from European sources.

Its executives propose that the operational costs for running the broadcasting side of RFE's activities should continue to be covered by the United States, but European governments, institutions and businesses should be persuaded to help with the rest of its budget.

The research department has existed ever since RFE first went on the air in 1950 and is regarded as a uniquely comprehensive record of life in Communist countries. It currently employs 63 full-time researchers, most of whom have at various times fled their native countries in the Soviet bloc. Their work, evidenced mainly in monthly reports and background papers, has been praised by academics and politicians throughout the West—not least by President Nixon, who admits to a "long-standing and unreserved admiration for the job RFE is doing," adding that it is "indispensable to more normal relations between East and West and to the prospects for an enduring peace."

The research department grew to meet the needs of RFE's broadcasting activities on the grounds that intelligent and informed programs to the Eastern bloc necessitated up-to-date knowledge of RFE's "target area" on a daily basis.

During the last 15 years the department's scope has changed considerably. From being merely a "passive" adjunct to the broadcasting, it has steadily developed its own identity and now suggests topics for programs, backing them up with facts and interpretation. Interested bodies outside RFE, including Communist clients, began to make increasing numbers of requests for the department's material. There are now more than 1,000 subscribers worldwide to its output which they receive free of charge, paying only the postal costs.

Its main source of information is the Eastern European press itself. Every publication—ranging from national and regional newspapers to specialist magazine and even papers concerned with pop music and sports—is meticulously sifted for material.

Thus, RFE takes about 178 publications from Czechoslovakia, more than 100 from Poland and 20 from Bulgaria. In addition, it monitors all radio programs emanating from the East and reports on them.

While much of this monitored material is said propagandizing, the experts know what is genuine news. It has learned to read between the lines of Communist officialdom and regards no detail as too trivial to provide a useful clue to life and events "on the other side," as they say.

"This sort of painstaking work

requires a special 'touch' and Jim Brown, an Anglo-American who has headed RFE research for the last five years, "Our anxiety is to preserve the unique team of experts. If for any financial reason they had to be disbanded, they would be absolutely irreplaceable. We could never find or train people with their special skills and background again." Already, he said, the problem facing the department is not lack of material, but lack of staff.

He insists there can be no further layoffs without the quality of work beginning to suffer.

Details on Officials

A tour of the department gives some idea of the depth of research. In the Polish section, for example, there are more than 150,000 index cards, nearly half of which are personal cards recording biographical details of leading past and present government and Communist party officials.

On one batch of cards, as thick as a fist, is the 20-year history of Poland's largest steel plant from its launching with Soviet aid to its current production. There are files on the police, on old-age pensioners, architecture, the Roman Catholic Church, water conservation, foreign relations and even gastronomy.

The director of RFE's Polish research section, Kazimierz Zamorski, author of a book on Soviet justice who never returned to his homeland after World War II, said: "It is interesting that the regime officially acknowledges that there are such things as juvenile delinquency and prostitution in Poland, but no Polish authority will admit that un-

employment exists under the system. Of course, it does. By using calculations with some of the material available to us, we can make an accurate assessment of how much unemployment there is in the country. The lack of activity is, he said, "Bendulike work," but claiming that he and his staff have an insatiable appetite for a fueled by fierce intellectual curiosity for Marxism.

Another aspect of RFE's research effort is what he called "cross-reporting." By monitoring all Communist radio stations, the department is able to feed news back into the Soviet bloc informing listeners of what is going on in a neighboring Communist country.

As a matter of Communist policy, very little of what goes on in one Eastern European country is broadcast to another. The public in each satellite country is, therefore, almost as poorly informed of what goes on in other Warsaw Pact nations as it is about happenings in the West.

During the last 14 years, the fact that all the Communist states, despite widely differing backgrounds, have many problems in common and that what is happening in one may be of considerable interest to an audience in others has found a growing reflection in RFE's output.

A research paper on Hungarian intellectuals will provide background for the other RFE national services, as will an analysis of the growing anti-Chinese campaign in Czechoslovakia or the problems of the Turkish minority in Bulgaria or reports of Romania's intervention in the Geneva conference on East-West security and cooperation.

The research department,

executives believe its scope far exceeds that of the resources of any Western government to record and analyze information from the Communist bloc. It is significant that even the U.S. Ministry of Foreign Affairs subscribes to the department's reports. The U.S. State Department is a client and so, through a roundabout route, are the Chinese.

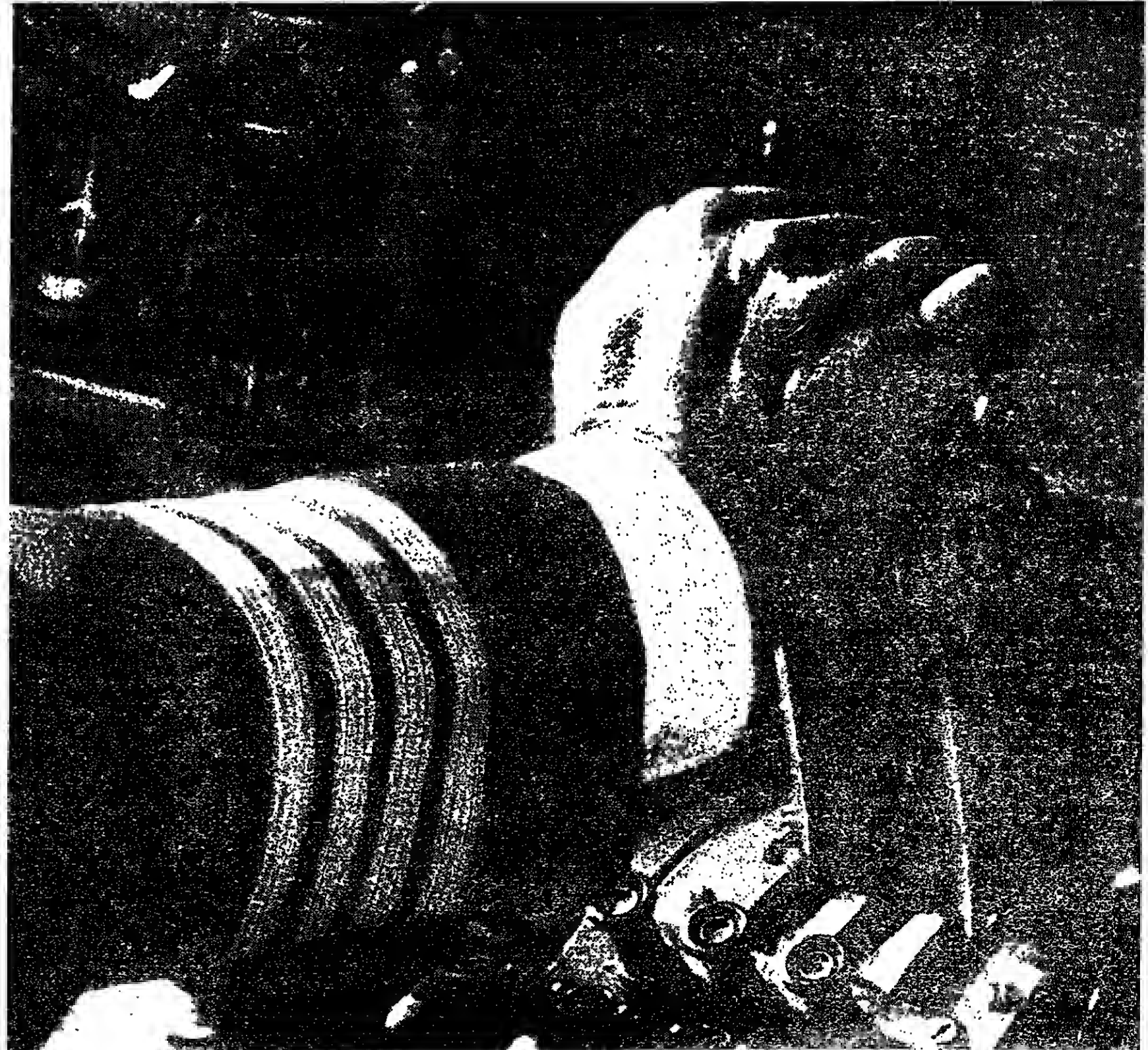
RFE's effort to improve the European more closely in its operations have to be seen against the backdrop of the current gathering talks. Executives here fear their talks might stimulate a demand from the Russians that RFE be closed down and this might come off, especially in certain U.S. political quarters. They feel that a contribution from European sources would help to blunt the complaint of U.S. critics that in this, as in defense, the Europeans are not paying enough for facilities which are of essential and direct benefit to them.

133,262 Got Divorces In 3 Years in Italy

**ROME, April 21 (UPI)—**Less than 100,000 couples have sought divorces in the last three years of a controversial divorce law that could soon be abolished, government statisticians said yesterday.

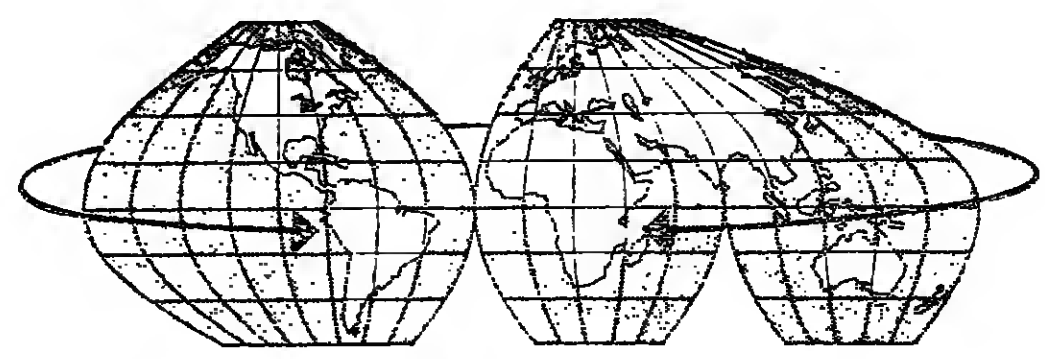
They said that 92,188 couples began divorce proceedings and 69,641 divorces were granted in 1971 through 1973. Italians will vote in a referendum on the law on May 12.

Before enactment of Italy's first civil divorce law since Napoleon, legal experts had estimated that at least 500,000 Italian couples were waiting to file divorce suits.



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## Some Are More Equal

"We convene as equals," Henry Kissinger told the delegates to the general assembly of the Organization of American States, meeting in Atlanta. And, doubtless, everyone present recognized, and many resented, that some are more equal than others, with the United States outweighing all, including huge Brazil, in present wealth and power. How then, many Latin Americans ask (much as France asks in Europe), can there be the partnership for which the secretary of state appealed?

In the Americas, as in Europe, much of the answer must come from Washington. Mr. Kissinger sought to give that answer when he said that the old notion that the United States was uniquely equipped by technology and resources to reshape the Americas no longer prevailed; that modern forces and ideas had revolutionized the two continents and the United States accepted that fact.

To some Latin American countries, notably and articulately Argentina, the test of this acceptance may well seem to lie in Washington's policies toward Castro's Cuba. Certainly since the Bay of Pigs, the United States has seemed to be the principal opponent of Castroism, and Castro has capitalized on this to represent his government as the great upholder of Latin American independence. But in practical terms, the antagonism has diminished so substantially, and relations between Moscow and Washington—whose own confrontation over the Cuban issue during the missile crisis was the most dramatic example of the potentials of that issue—have so improved that there is much to be said for the Argentinian characterization of Cuba's continuing isolation as "unrealistic and anachronistic."

In fact, there is rather more than a possibility that the United States would find Cuba less of a problem on practical matters (with the exception of the question of the U.S. presence at the Guantanamo Bay naval base) than Argentina itself, where the tempestuous nature of the Peronist government, and the domestic turmoil there, creates chronic headaches for industrialists and diplomats.

But by no means every Latin American country would be happy to restore Cuba to full membership in the American community. Although Latin America, as Mr. Kissinger said, has been revolutionized, each country has its own political version of the revolution, and looks askance at those of its neighbors. Cuba has become a symbol of the most complete form of revolution, one which it has exported with zeal, and many states would prefer to apply some kind of tariff to that kind of trade. As in Europe, there are differences within the community that do not stem from Washington.

But apart from Cuba, there is still much that the Americas can do to foster mutual help, and to find for the Western Hemisphere the means of cooperating with the larger community that Mr. Kissinger described so eloquently before the United Nations. For as he also pointed out in Atlanta, if blocs of nations become too self-centered, they can be self-defeating. The United States is part of the Americas—and it is also part of the world. And the same applies to all the countries represented in Atlanta, as well as to those American nations—Cuba and, for quite different reasons, Canada—which are not.

## Catch 266,000,000

South Vietnam's President Thieu must be heartened at the degree of carelessness conveniently exposed in some Pentagon accounting office.

Dismay was mounting in Saigon—and at the Department of Defense—that South Vietnam's war effort might have to be sharply curtailed in the coming weeks if the United States did not provide an extra \$474 million in military aid for the period through June 30. The administration's lobbying for this supplemental appropriation was accompanied by a smear campaign, led by the American ambassador in Saigon, Graham Martin, to imply that those hesitating to support President Thieu wholeheartedly could only be dupes of Hanoi.

Wisely resentful of these tactics and fearful of new open-ended commitments in South Vietnam, Congress blocked the new request early this month. Upon that unexpected rebuff, the Defense Department

suddenly came up with a previously overlooked \$266 million on its books, appropriated by Congress long ago in connection with the Vietnam war but somehow never spent. Key congressional leaders, reluctant to go on record as voting more funds for President Thieu but equally fearful of later recriminations if Saigon's forces fared badly, seem ready to suspend normal disbelief at the fortuitousness of this accounting discovery and let the money go to Saigon.

The whole issue of American military support for the South Vietnamese regime will come up for thorough airing in connection with next fiscal year's budget request. Meanwhile it seems perfectly proper to wonder why an unexpected windfall of \$266 million has to be applied, so casually, to the account of President Thieu—rather than, for instance, more generous education, job training or health benefits for three million American veterans of the Vietnam war.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Women of Rome

The Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston has asked a nun to resign her position as one of its religious counselors at Boston University, a non-Catholic institution, because she led women students in a religious service that in some respects approximated a mass. In the Catholic church, only priests can say mass and only men can become priests.

Whatever the merits or outcome of the particular episode in Boston, it does highlight the changing trends of thought about the role of women in the church. The tradition that only men could become priests developed because Jesus Christ and his apostles were all men. Yet, today a great many younger theologians see no doctrinal obstacle to the ordination of women to the priesthood. In their view, the male priesthood is based on social custom rather than theological imperative.

However, when Pope Paul VI in 1972 approved a reform of the so-called minor

orders, which a candidate for the priesthood takes on his way toward his final ordination, the forces of tradition prevailed in Rome. The new decree reaffirmed that only men could be admitted to any of these orders.

The effect of this decree is to make more difficult any gradual transition toward sexual equality in the priesthood. Women, except in unusual circumstances, cannot serve the lesser offices of deacon and reader; nor can girls assist the priest at mass, a function reserved for what are usually and significantly called "altar boys." Yet some Protestant denominations long ago admitted women to the ministry, and the pressures toward complete sexual equality in the secular world have evoked comparable stirrings among Catholics.

A church that has always elevated its heroic women to sainthood is not likely to resist indefinitely admitting them to the priesthood.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Latin for the EEC

Those two Dutch members of parliament who suggested that Latin should be adopted as the official language of the European community were—they later admitted—not serious; nevertheless, the idea, fantasy though it may be, has its attractions. It would get rid of the French-English linguistic rivalry for one thing; and by clothing the EEC's dissensions in the decent obscurities of a learned tongue it would lend needed dignity to an unhappy state of friction.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

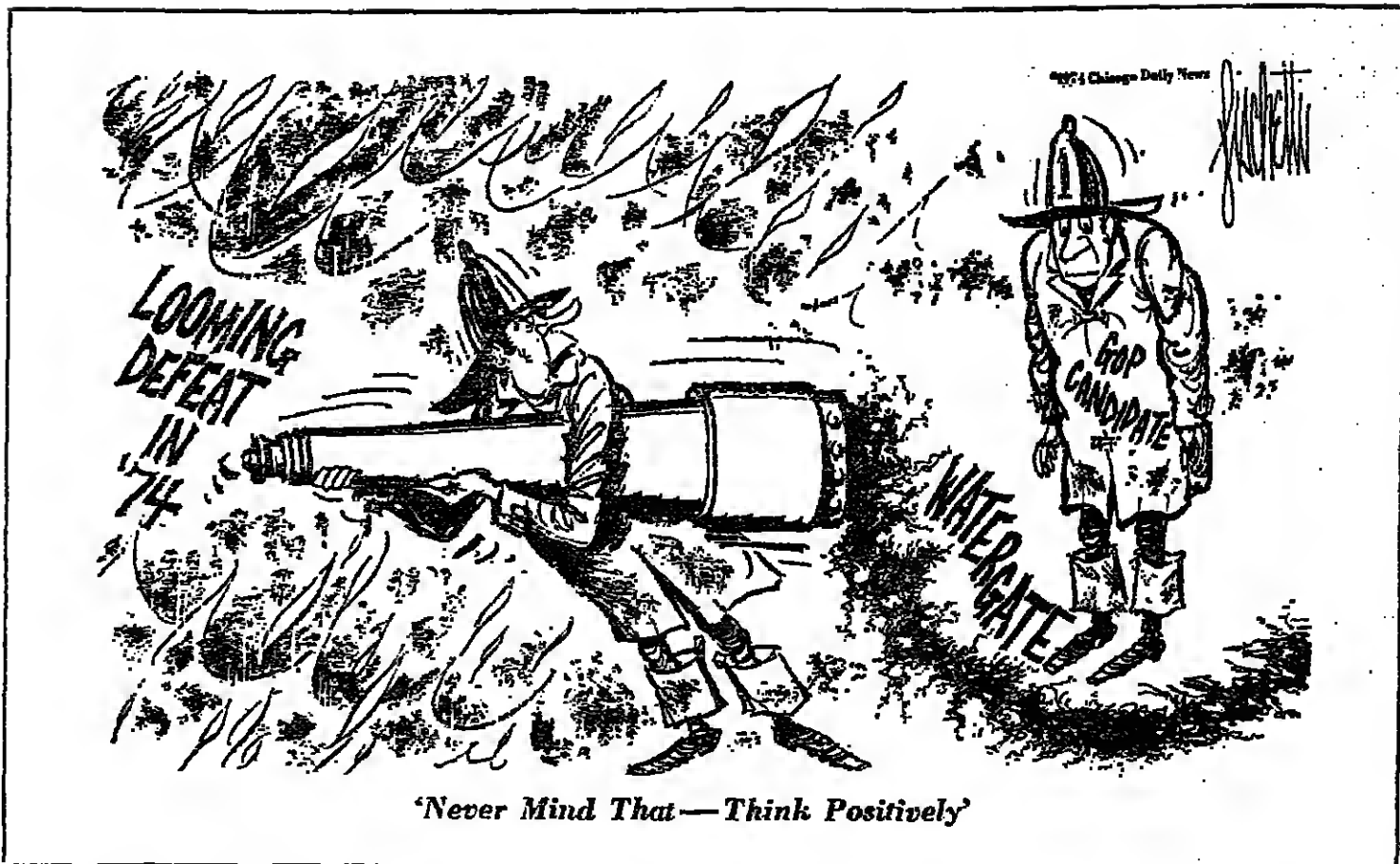
April 22, 1899

LONDON—A terrific explosion occurred yesterday in the Royal Gunpowder Factory at Waltham Abbey. The mill in which the explosion took place was totally wrecked, the roof being blown into the river Lea, which flows close by. Happily, no one was injured, the men in charge of the mill being outside when the explosion occurred. An investigation will be forthcoming.

#### Fifty Years Ago

April 22, 1924

NEW YORK—Babe Ruth showed his determination to retain the title of King of Swatdom when he leaped on the pill, sending it far out of the Scowens' garden for his first home run this year. Alas, as the blast was, it was not nearly enough to subdue the Washington team which won the game by a score of 12 to 3 behind the pitching of "Big Train" Walter Johnson.



'Never Mind That—Think Positively'

## The Declining Birthrate in the U.S.

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The birthrate in the United States, according to the government's National Center for Health Statistics, has now dropped to its lowest point in history, and judging by the bare facts all around us, this is not because sex has gone out of style.

The government, which somehow keeps track of these things, tells us, with all of the emotion of the multiplication table, that "the national fertility rate," whatever that means, dropped in 1973 to 1.9 children per family (have you ever tried to raise nine-tenths of a little boy), and that there were 3,141,000 births or thereabouts last year, the lowest number since 1945. Also, the officials tell us that if the trend of more sex and fewer babies goes on like this, the population of the United States will "level off" to "zero growth" sometime in "the first half of the 21st century."

On the whole, this is good news. Already we are producing more people than we can understand or govern, and our mental growth obviously leveled off long ago. Our bodies are running ahead of our minds, and while our record is better than most nations, we cannot quite find enough money, jobs, schools, houses or transportation to keep up with the fertility of our people.

### Going Up

So apparently the people have decided to adjust themselves to the government's, which is a switch. All the other government tables are going up—prices, unemployment, interest rates, crime, even rape (which is odd considering the availability of sex), but the population index is going down.

The interesting thing about this, of course, is not the statistics but the philosophy, not whether this is a good or a bad thing, but why? Never has any society advertised and glorified sex as much as America and shot so many blanks. George Gallup suggests some of the reasons for the decline in the birthrate, "including the cost of living, particularly the cost of education, widespread use of contraceptives, concern over crowded conditions and overpopulation, more liberal abortion laws, and changing values and lifestyles as reflected by woman's liberation."

He could probably have added to his list: the uncertainty of life in America today, the decline in respect for the authority of the family and the church; the doubt whether the young want to repeat the life of their parents; the widespread acceptance of divorce; the easy satisfaction of sex and entertainment; in short, the increasing freedom and mobility of the young and their hesitation to commit themselves to anyone or anything for life. "Live it up, and throw it out," they say.

Gallup, when he looked into all this, confirmed the obvious. Producing and raising five or six kids was a bit of a hassle, and eight or nine even on the old farm was unthinkable. Two children, he found, were about right, but only one was a problem both for the parents and the child. All responsibility for the old folks and no help from the other kids.

### Harder Question

What Gallup's poll did not deal with is the increasing number of couples, married and unmarried, who want no children at all. My favorite family reporter, Russell Baker, has been out at the University of Colorado, running away from Watergate, and tossing around life with the undergraduates.

He found, if I heard him right, that the topic of sex, married or otherwise, was old stuff. The young pretended that it was an appetite that could be satisfied as naturally as eating or breathing, which is a lie, but anyway they were much more interested and concerned about the larger problem of commitment to a life of raising children. "Do you take this child for better or for worse, till death do you part?" That is a harder question, even in these days of disbelief, than "Do you take this man?" You cannot divorce your child but

you can avoid the problem. You can do what you like, free at last to have and to hold until something better turns up. No promises either way. "Who gives this woman? Who takes this pill?" The trend toward smaller families and even toward planned parenthood has some obvious advantages for society as a whole. It eases the nightmare of doubling the population every 40 years and makes the problem of planning and governing life a lot easier.

And yet there may be a paradox in the current trend. For the young seem to be longing for something to believe in these days, and the family is probably the last refuge they have.

On the one hand the argument is made that this is a rotten and dangerous world, full of war, crime, and drugs, so why subject one more soul to its brutality? On the other hand, if it is true, as charged, that the preachers are not to be believed, the politicians not to be trusted,

and society as a whole is a jungle of lies and tricks, then the family, with all its struggles, is still about the best bet available. Maybe even better than being liberated into loneliness.

One day the government statisticians may expand their efforts and measure not only the GNP and the population but the growth of happiness. Meanwhile the latest figures are reassuring. If we can't handle the people we've got, why double the problem?

## East and West of Confusion

By C. L. Sulzberger

CAIRO.—I have had a letter from a Soviet official who asks that I protect him by refraining from descriptive information. He alludes to himself as in opposition to the existing Moscow regime, not from the viewpoint of a Solzhenitsyn hut, as he puts it, from the viewpoint of "free-thinking men who stand for our system but want to make it a really socialist and Soviet one."

In this respect he seems vaguely aligned with Andrei Sakharov, the nuclear physicist, who recently distributed a statement advocating more political democracy in Russia. "The official, who may be called 'Comrade X,' urges that Western media open their pages to exchanges of views with Soviet dissidents now that the samizdat or underground press in the U.S.S.R. has virtually been 'liquidated,' which seems an exaggeration. Comrade X is puzzled by apparent lack of logic in policy-making by the United States toward the Soviet Union. Just

after World War II, he argues, there never was a threat of armed Soviet incursion into West Europe—except in the wake of Communist uprisings in such countries as France and Italy where Communists were represented in local government. The presence of American troops in Europe frustrated this 'hope of Stalin,' he says.

But while there was no true menace of classical invasion from the East at the time NATO was first created in 1949, Comrade X is bewildered because today there is widespread belief that a similar threat doesn't exist although one sees "the enormous increase of Soviet military power." He considers this "a cardinal factor in the international situation."

What, he inquires, can be the "hidden motive" of the West—which believed itself in great danger from Moscow when it wasn't—in now assuming it is "safe in the face of growing Soviet military supremacy over America?"

I cannot myself perceive the reasons behind this illogic.

He then lists weaknesses in the West today: an expanding economic crisis plus "political disruptions both in the sphere of Western inter-relations and within many a Western major power."

What, he asks, might Moscow be tempted to do "in Yugoslavia after Tito, in Spain after Franco, not speaking about Italy, already in a state close to the situation we had in Russia between February and October of 1917? Our leaders must think in terms of a pre-revolutionary condition."

### And America...

Comrade X reasons: "For both sides the talks on SALT seem to be a smoke-screen covering preparations for a time of turmoil facing Western Europe. I know what the Soviet Union might do if conditions of civil war should arise in Europe. Could you do the same what America would do?"

"I am not a partisan of the order of things existing in the Western world. What I am afraid of, as a Soviet Russian patriot, is that—confronted with a Vietnam-like situation in Europe—America might react; and I fear that the first shots would come from America's side. I await with great interest your reactions. You may refer, if you wish, to the considerations I brought to your attention but without any disclosure of my authorship."

Comrade X implies there was no reason for fear direct invasion of Europe from Russia in the late 1940s. He does think Stalin would have moved to preserve order in case of civil violence promoted in that area by local Communists; that such a possibility was frustrated by the presence of American troops.

At the same time, he thinks Western confidence in détente is an illusion, unwarranted by the fact of Soviet military preparations. He believes that there are imminent political changes in Italy and that after the deaths of the present leaders, in Yugoslavia and Spain, new "pre-revolutionary" conditions might be followed up by some form of Soviet intervention. But he isn't sure what America would do to prevent this—even to the extent of firing "the first shots."

The puzzle thus expressed seems to be a slightly distorted mirror image of similar confusion in the West. This lack of confidence on both sides is surely one of the greatest obstacles to advance toward world stability. And, whatever else one might say, skepticism is now encouraged by the explosion of new violence in the Middle East, the shipment of new arms supplies there by the superpowers, and the indication that SALT negotiations have reached a new phase of stalemate.

## Letters

### 'Moved' by Nixon

Retired diplomats are rarely moved by politicians but President Nixon succeeds where others fail. What other president, I wonder, could have made a Roman holiday of the French President's ordeal and death, flaunting American power with the Russians in the capital whose traditional antipathy to meaningless summitry was weakened by national shock and dismay, and then grinning and mugging at crowds foolish enough to let alien cameras exploit the shallow enthusiasms of a spring afternoon? His bad taste will do little to mend his shattered reputation at home, and nothing to honor the United States in the eyes of Frenchmen who count on our decency.

One may at least hope that the imperial advisers will draw their togas over their blunders and reflect on the deterioration of European-American relations which their chief's conduct has so heavily underlined. Here we are, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Atlantic alliance by snarling at one another over European unity and French leadership. The incidental inconvenience that neither of these sides do not know the facts of the case because the parents did not want him. The pagan Roman practice of parents deciding over the life or death of their child is with us once again.

Furthermore, can no one see the implicit affirmation of the humanity of the fetus in the four other doctors' attempts to develop means via research to prevent intrauterine infections in it? And can no one see the absurd illogicality of killing one fetus to advance the humanitarian cause of protecting others? Robert Reinhold's article (although not intentionally) affirms throughout the humanity of the fetus, as do, ironically, the actions of the abortionists and researchers.

JOHN BOVEY.

### Abortion Issue

The indictment of Dr. Kenneth Edelin of Boston for manslaughter (JURY, April 15) raises once again the issue in the abortion controversy—human life. We happen to know a baby who was born prematurely, at 24 weeks, a year ago, and who just celebrated her first birthday. If the doctor who had delivered that baby had made no efforts to save her, the child's parents would have had every right to bring charges of negligence or even manslaughter against their doctor. But the fact did not want the child, also 24 weeks old, therefore, I assume, no attempts were made to save him. In one instance the child lived because the parents wanted her, in the other, the child was permitted to die or was killed (we do not know the facts of the case) because the parents did not want him. The pagan Roman practice of parents deciding over the life or death of their child is with us once again.

Furthermore, can no one see the implicit affirmation of the humanity of the fetus in the four other doctors' attempts to develop means via research to prevent intrauterine infections in it? And can no one see the absurd illogicality of killing one fetus to advance the humanitarian cause of protecting others? Robert Reinhold's article (although not intentionally) affirms throughout the humanity of the fetus, as do, ironically, the actions of the abortionists and researchers.

MARTHA HAAS.

Fribourg, Switzerland.

### Delegating Power

If Richard Nixon is so concerned about upholding the power of the presidency, why does he constantly delegate it to men who abuse it?

ROGER McNAMEE.

Paris.

## Observations On Nixon And Taxes

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—I am everywhere informed that Mr. Nixon has suffered grievously on account of the tax delinquency. On the other hand—in almost every case—I am being told about other people's indignation. I wonder whether it is a genuine indignation: whether, in fact, it is a matter of everybody knowing how everybody else feels, while personally exempt from that same feeling. What is true is that a lot of people are taking pleasure from Mr. Nixon's reversal.

A great deal is to be learned from what becomes now the saga of Mr. Nixon's taxes, concerning which a few observations:

1 I have nowhere seen any explanation for the failure to consummate the gift of his vice-presidential papers. It isn't as though by waiting past that critical date in July he might have hoped to enhance the value of the contribution. And there was plenty of warning that July 25 might be the effective date after which deductions would not be permitted. So what happened? I can think of no other explanation than extraordinary mismanagement by Mr. Nixon's bookkeepers.

2 That raises the question whether the so-called back-dating was offensive to the moral sense. What it evidently was was illegal. But illegal only in the purely formal sense. Is non-effective. I give you an example. Suppose you telephone your lawyer on June 1 and say to him: I have decided to will my estate to my daughter. Then you leave town for two months. On your return, the lawyer brings you your will to sign. How should it be dated? June 1, or August 1? I am sure that testamentary experts have an answer to this question, very likely different answers in different places. It could make a great deal of difference in England, for instance. There a gift, for example, is taxed at a different rate if turned over less than three years before the donor's death, so that it matters a great deal just when the "constructive" gift was made. Let the lawyers make the decision in the individual case. Suffice it to say, meanwhile, that there is every reason to suppose that Mr. Nixon made the constructive gift well before the deadline, and that he is now paying close to a half million dollars extra tax on account of the extravagant inefficiency of his staff.

3 The whole argument about Nixon having paid false taxes than the local plumber is altogether beside the point. There are very good arguments against a public official laying claim to papers he accumulated while in public service, and if I had to vote, it would be that said papers are public property. But that is not how they have been treated. For at least a generation, presidents have kept their papers and turned them over, often with tax benefits, to whomever they chose. FDR didn't consult Congress about the resting place for his papers, neither did Hoover, Truman, LBJ, the estate of John Kennedy. Accordingly, the future over the Nixon papers is in the nature of a bill of lading, and I don't like that, and neither should the people, and who knows, maybe they don't, really.

4 Though one is helpless on the matter of the little items one wonders, really, if there are any limits to pettifoggery. If you retain a bookkeeper to keep track of all deductible expenses, that is what the bookkeeper is going to do. And if you donate a bag of salted peanuts to the church bazaar, it is the bookkeeper's responsibility to figure out what a bag of salted peanuts is worth, and to take a deduction for it, and you may not even be aware of it.

To suggest that the man who does this is a Scrooge, someone to scow at the ambassador, is quite simply naive. Now if the deduction is for some reason improper, that then is disallowed. It is a singular vice of the tax system that this is not an open and shut question. It is often a vexing question: like whether Triple A was really a family affair or really a public affair, and how much of it was deductible, and three-quarters or whatever. Everybody has a chance to argue his case with the tax cut. Except Mr. Nixon, who is in a general bind and is losing his freedom of action. Perhaps it is true that the fault was his to begin with. But the gloating ours, and is unseemly.



## Eurobonds

Straight, Convertible Prices Rise  
But Outlook Remains Uncertain

**LONDON, April 21 (AP-DJ).**—Straight and convertible Eurobond prices rose last week, but some dealers and underwriters see the outlook for further gains remains uncertain at best.

The rise in straight bonds apparently resulted mostly from dealers repurchasing bonds they sold short. In addition, the market has been buoyed by support from sinking-put purchases to retire outstanding debt.

But a consensus view is that the near-term outlook for either a decline in short-term interest rates or a reversal of the downward trend in the exchange rate is not promising.

Statistics released by the Federal Reserve Bank show that commercial and industrial loans of 12 large New York banks rose \$424 million in the latest statement week after declining \$85 million the previous week.

But borrowed reserves from the Federal Reserve Bank rose to \$17.7 billion from \$15.8 billion the week before. Gross borrowing of \$4.5 billion by 12 banks from the Federal Reserve Bank rose to \$1.9 billion from \$1.3 billion the week before.

Dealers say, however, that if new issues were sold, they would have to be at a downward trend in the dollar's exchange rate.

Another concern in the Eurobond market has been the recent downward trend in the dollar's exchange rate.

Thus, with both the interest rate and currency outlook unfavorable to the Eurobond market, underwriters have been looking for "special situations" that will appeal to investors.

## Economic Indicators

## WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Commodity Index	April 15	April 12	1973
Currency in circ.	\$72,616,000	\$72,616,000	\$68,333,000
Total loans	\$122,335,000	\$122,335,000	\$104,448,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,004,000	2,004,000	2,004,000
Auto prod.	133,000	133,000	133,000
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	9,616,000	9,616,000	9,616,000
Freight car tips	504,447	504,447	504,447
Electric power	33,380,000	33,380,000	33,380,000
Bus. failures	224	224	224

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, cardboards, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

## MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	March	Prior Month	1973
Employed .....	\$5,683,000	\$5,683,000	\$3,782,800
Unemployed .....	4,633,000	4,733,000	4,380,000
Industrial prod.	123.9	124.5	123.9
Personal income.	\$1,099,000,000	\$1,594,900,000	\$1,099,000,000
Money supply .....	\$274,900,000	\$272,500,000	\$258,100,000
	Feb.		1973
Consumer price ind.	141.5	139.7	128.1
Auto's contracts .....	187	187	187
*Mfr's inventories.	\$124,935,000	\$127,579,100	\$109,082,100
*Exports .....	\$7,605,000	\$7,111,000	\$5,079,500
*Imports .....	\$7,392,400	\$6,467,200	\$6,482,100

\*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's estimate of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. †Figures subject to revision by source.

R- Revised.

One is a forthcoming convertible issue of \$15 million for Alcatel Co. The Japanese maker of telephones and prefabricated housing units is expected to benefit from efforts by Japanese authorities to revive construction of new dwellings.

However, the managing underwriter says there is still some uncertainty as to what terms will be needed for the 15-year issue.

## Shultz's Successor Didn't Inherit the Clout

By Richard E. Mooney

**NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).**—President Nixon, as usual, has made one thing perfectly clear: William Simon is not George Shultz. But who is Mr. Shultz leaving the administration—leaving his post at the Treasury and leaving his even higher post at the White House. Mr. Simon has been nominated to succeed him, but only as secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Simon is not being chastised. Far from it—he is being promoted. While his brief experience in the government apparatus when it was needed. However, Mr. Simon is still a relative newcomer to Washington and apparently has not moved yet to the middle of the inner circle.

In any case, it was predictable that Mr. Shultz's successor would not inherit the Shultz clout. President Nixon underscored the obvious by having the Simon appointment announced by a second-rank spokesman on a day when Mr. Simon was not even in town.

## Low-Grade Siers

Apart from these low-grade surs to the importance of the job, though, no one expected that Mr. Simon—or anyone else who comes to mind—would slip into the uniquely powerful and personal role that Mr. Shultz has held in the Nixon government. But the President walked into yet another credibility gap of his as he told his cabinet members that he, the President, would be top dog on economic policy.

A president can be top dog of anything he wants to be in his administration. All, or most, presidents have readily assumed

the role in foreign policy. But none, at least none since Franklin Roosevelt, has seriously presumed to act with equal force in economics.

Actually, the situation calls for it now. The inflation problem that President Nixon faces at this very moment could turn out to be as serious as the great depression of the Roosevelt years. It needs more attention than it has been getting. But it is doubtful that Mr. Nixon will commit

himself as seriously as he says he will—doubtful on the basis of the administration's already established record of economic policy gone wrong, and doubtful on the historic record of presidents who, in their hearts, are not at ease in economics.

If President Nixon is not going to be the real director of Washington economic policy, then who will be? The only possible answer right now is that there is a new ball game, and it will be a while

before anyone, including the players, can be sure who has control of the ball.

There have been many "inside" stories from the capital lately about the power struggle between Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, and the ascendant Mr. Simon. "Two stories told us that Mr. Ash would probably emerge as No. 1 and so far he has not. Presumably the struggle continues. Meanwhile, there are a number of verities about power in Washington that should be kept in mind. And for this discussion it does not matter whether the chief executive is or is not about to be impeached.

First, because presidents simply do not enter into economic policy as vigorously or naturally as they do into domestic politics and foreign affairs, the man or men at the top of an administration's economic policy apparatus normally have an extra quotient of power. Short of a real crisis, the President is not constantly involved.

Second, there is a natural diffusion of economic power centers in a government—the chief financial officer (Treasury), the chief economist (Commerce), the chief monetary officer (Federal Reserve), the chief statistician (Bureau of Economic Analysis) and the fellow who controls how the money is spent (OMB). In addition there are, from time to time, ad hoc crises in charge of energy crises, price-wage controls and other abnormal problems.

But in this country and in most of the industrial world, the Treasury secretary or financial minister is first among equals. In recent experience the only prominent exception to Treasury power has been in West Germany, where, for a time in the 1960s, the head of the Bundesbank (Continued on Page 11, Col. 61)

## New York Stock Market

**NEW YORK, April 21 (NYT).**—The stock market made a comeback last week after its recent weakness as prices advanced in continued slow trading.

Reflecting the upward trend, the widely followed Dow Jones industrial average ended the week 13.09 points higher at 859.50. The market finished slightly lower last Monday and then moved ahead for the next three sessions. On Tuesday the market made its best advance in six weeks, buoyed by investors' hopes that interest rates would soon decline.

Tuesday's buying spree, which saw the Dow climb 17.44 points, was touched off by the First National City Bank's forecast that short-term interest rates would turn downward in the next few months.

Climbing short-term rates have put a damper on stock prices since mid-March. Late last month the banks' prevailing prime rate was 8 3/4 percent.

Last week most major banks increased their prime rate to 10 1/4 percent, and one institution, the Citizens and Southern National Bank of Atlanta, raised its rate to a record 10 1/2 percent on renewal loans.

Some money market experts expect both short-term and long-term interest rates to continue to increase, with the prime rate possibly climbing to 11 percent before it starts declining.

Tending to reduce the size of the market's advance on Thursday when the Dow gained 2.81 points was a report by the Commerce Department that the gross national product in the first quarter was down 5.8 percent on an annual basis, the worst performance in 18 years.

Stock prices ended weaker Friday after a government report that, although consumer prices in March rose a bit slower, they still climbed at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.2 percent. The strongest groups last week were the glamour and blue chip stocks. Both benefited from strong earnings reports.

**NEW YORK, April 21 (AP-DJ).**—The New York Stock Market and the Dow Jones industrial average rose last week, but some dealers and underwriters see the outlook for further gains remains uncertain at best.

The rise in straight bonds apparently resulted mostly from dealers repurchasing bonds they sold short. In addition, the market has been buoyed by support from sinking-put purchases to retire outstanding debt.

But a consensus view is that the near-term outlook for either a decline in short-term interest rates or a reversal of the downward trend in the exchange rate is not promising.

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Dealers say, however, that if new issues were sold, they would have to be at a downward trend in the dollar's exchange rate.

Another concern in the Eurobond market has been the recent downward trend in the dollar's exchange rate.

Thus, with both the interest rate and currency outlook unfavorable to the Eurobond market, underwriters have been looking for "special situations" that will appeal to investors.

However, the managing underwriter says there is still some uncertainty as to what terms will be needed for the 15-year issue.

One is a forthcoming convertible issue of \$15 million for Alcatel Co. The Japanese maker of telephones and prefabricated housing units is expected to benefit from efforts by Japanese authorities to revive construction of new dwellings.

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## Over-Counter Market

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BANK MEES & HOPE NV

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON

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April 1974.

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The newest Branch of Seattle-First National Bank is open for business in London. SeaFirst, the 26th largest U.S. bank with assets of 4 billion dollars, has been in Europe since 1968 through a wholly-owned subsidiary in Zurich. The opening of the London Branch is the result of our rapidly expanding activities in the European financial community. We sincerely hope to be of service to you.



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William E. Barrere, Vice President and Manager  
110 Moorgate, London EC2M 6TE  
038-4981 and telex 885716

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds									
Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg	Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low
Abell 7-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 7-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 8-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 8-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 9-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 9-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 10-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 10-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 11-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 11-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 12-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 12-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 13-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 13-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 14-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 14-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 15-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 15-1/2% 15	100	100	100
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Abell 20-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 20-1/2% 15	100	100	100
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Abell 26-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 26-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 27-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 27-1/2% 15	100	100	100
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Abell 29-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 29-1/2% 15	100	100	100
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Abell 35-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 35-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 36-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 36-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 37-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 37-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 38-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 38-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 39-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 39-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 40-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 40-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 41-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 41-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 42-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 42-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 43-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 43-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 44-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 44-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 45-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 45-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 46-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 46-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 47-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 47-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 48-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 48-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 49-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 49-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 50-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 50-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 51-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 51-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 52-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 52-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 53-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 53-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 54-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 54-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 55-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 55-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 56-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 56-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 57-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 57-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 58-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 58-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 59-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 59-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 60-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 60-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 61-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 61-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 62-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 62-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 63-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 63-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 64-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 64-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 65-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 65-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 66-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 66-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 67-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 67-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 68-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 68-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 69-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 69-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 70-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 70-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 71-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 71-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 72-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 72-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 73-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 73-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 74-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 74-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 75-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 75-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 76-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 76-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 77-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 77-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 78-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 78-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 79-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 79-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 80-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 80-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 81-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 81-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 82-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 82-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 83-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 83-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 84-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 84-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 85-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 85-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 86-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 86-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 87-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 87-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 88-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 88-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 89-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 89-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 90-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 90-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 91-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 91-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 92-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 92-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 93-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 93-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 94-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 94-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 95-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 95-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 96-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 96-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 97-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 97-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 98-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 98-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 99-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 99-1/2% 15	100	100	100
Abell 100-1/2% 12	100	100	100	100	0	ComEd 100-1/2% 15	100	100	100

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only

### NEW ISSUE

April 19, 1974

U.S. \$40,000,000

### EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK

8.75% 12-year Bonds of 1974, Due April 15, 1986

Interest payable annually on April 15

Banca Commerciale Italiana

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The First Boston Corporation

Kawali Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)

Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

Banque Internationale de Luxembourg S.A.

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Crédit Commercial de France

Deutsche Bank

Morgan Grenfell & Co.

Société Générale de Banque S.A.



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# Rube the Great May Not Be Just Another Derby Horse

By Steve Cady

NEW YORK, April 21 (N.Y.T.).—"They're really just a bad bunch of horses," Eddie Arcaro told a national television audience yesterday after a 9-1 shot named Flip Sal won the first division of the Wood Memorial at Aqueduct. "They sure don't look like Derby horses to me."

Then along came Rube the Great to win the second division of the 1 1/8-mile race with a stunning, broken-field stretch run that would have done credit to C. J. Simpus.

Don't look now, but the 100th Kentucky Derby, on May 4, may have found itself a legitimate genuine, bona fide "big horse" who won't need a van to get to the starting gate.

"None here to go" saw the 3-year-old colts over. Second Sommer, as he stood by the rail sweating out a claim of foul against Rube the Great. He had nowhere to go, and he found none.

The inquiry sign on the tote board simply went out, somebody shouted "officials!" and Sommer smiled. So did the winner's trainer, Frank Martin, who had said earlier this week, "We'll know more after Saturday." He knows now.

What he knows is that Rube the Great, blocked by a wall of five horses in the upper stretch, had enough class to alter course, find running room and win by a head in a time that was nearly two full seconds faster than Flip Sal's clocking.

"He's not just good, he's great," said jockey, Miguel Elgueta. "He'll be going to Louisville," said Martin. He might be as good as Sham. You see what he did?

Sham, owned by Sommer and trained by Martin, ran second last year to Secretariat in both the Derby and Preakness, then injured a leg in the Belmont Stakes.

Whether Rube the Great's big race will thin out the cavalry.

## The Scoreboard

KEVIN-A London Victoria Eureka of Britain and Keith Baxendale of Australia lost the engine title in the Centenary race over today at the Cammerlang Club, Burton race, Britain's Practice of June, 4-9-54, 4-10-54, 4-11-54, 4-12-54, 4-13-54, 4-14-54, 4-15-54, 4-16-54, 4-17-54, 4-18-54, 4-19-54, 4-20-54, 4-21-54, 4-22-54, 4-23-54, 4-24-54, 4-25-54, 4-26-54, 4-27-54, 4-28-54, 4-29-54, 4-30-54, 5-1-54, 5-2-54, 5-3-54, 5-4-54, 5-5-54, 5-6-54, 5-7-54, 5-8-54, 5-9-54, 5-10-54, 5-11-54, 5-12-54, 5-13-54, 5-14-54, 5-15-54, 5-16-54, 5-17-54, 5-18-54, 5-19-54, 5-20-54, 5-21-54, 5-22-54, 5-23-54, 5-24-54, 5-25-54, 5-26-54, 5-27-54, 5-28-54, 5-29-54, 5-30-54, 5-31-54, 6-1-54, 6-2-54, 6-3-54, 6-4-54, 6-5-54, 6-6-54, 6-7-54, 6-8-54, 6-9-54, 6-10-54, 6-11-54, 6-12-54, 6-13-54, 6-14-54, 6-15-54, 6-16-54, 6-17-54, 6-18-54, 6-19-54, 6-20-54, 6-21-54, 6-22-54, 6-23-54, 6-24-54, 6-25-54, 6-26-54, 6-27-54, 6-28-54, 6-29-54, 6-30-54, 7-1-54, 7-2-54, 7-3-54, 7-4-54, 7-5-54, 7-6-54, 7-7-54, 7-8-54, 7-9-54, 7-10-54, 7-11-54, 7-12-54, 7-13-54, 7-14-54, 7-15-54, 7-16-54, 7-17-54, 7-18-54, 7-19-54, 7-20-54, 7-21-54, 7-22-54, 7-23-54, 7-24-54, 7-25-54, 7-26-54, 7-27-54, 7-28-54, 7-29-54, 7-30-54, 7-31-54, 8-1-54, 8-2-54, 8-3-54, 8-4-54, 8-5-54, 8-6-54, 8-7-54, 8-8-54, 8-9-54, 8-10-54, 8-11-54, 8-12-54, 8-13-54, 8-14-54, 8-15-54, 8-16-54, 8-17-54, 8-18-54, 8-19-54, 8-20-54, 8-21-54, 8-22-54, 8-23-54, 8-24-54, 8-25-54, 8-26-54, 8-27-54, 8-28-54, 8-29-54, 8-30-54, 8-31-54, 9-1-54, 9-2-54, 9-3-54, 9-4-54, 9-5-54, 9-6-54, 9-7-54, 9-8-54, 9-9-54, 9-10-54, 9-11-54, 9-12-54, 9-13-54, 9-14-54, 9-15-54, 9-16-54, 9-17-54, 9-18-54, 9-19-54, 9-20-54, 9-21-54, 9-22-54, 9-23-54, 9-24-54, 9-25-54, 9-26-54, 9-27-54, 9-28-54, 9-29-54, 9-30-54, 10-1-54, 10-2-54, 10-3-54, 10-4-54, 10-5-54, 10-6-54, 10-7-54, 10-8-54, 10-9-54, 10-10-54, 10-11-54, 10-12-54, 10-13-54, 10-14-54, 10-15-54, 10-16-54, 10-17-54, 10-18-54, 10-19-54, 10-20-54, 10-21-54, 10-22-54, 10-23-54, 10-24-54, 10-25-54, 10-26-54, 10-27-54, 10-28-54, 10-29-54, 10-30-54, 10-31-54, 11-1-54, 11-2-54, 11-3-54, 11-4-54, 11-5-54, 11-6-54, 11-7-54, 11-8-54, 11-9-54, 11-10-54, 11-11-54, 11-12-54, 11-13-54, 11-14-54, 11-15-54, 11-16-54, 11-17-54, 11-18-54, 11-19-54, 11-20-54, 11-21-54, 11-22-54, 11-23-54, 11-24-54, 11-25-54, 11-26-54, 11-27-54, 11-28-54, 11-29-54, 11-30-54, 12-1-54, 12-2-54, 12-3-54, 12-4-54, 12-5-54, 12-6-54, 12-7-54, 12-8-54, 12-9-54, 12-10-54, 12-11-54, 12-12-54, 12-13-54, 12-14-54, 12-15-54, 12-16-54, 12-17-54, 12-18-54, 12-19-54, 12-20-54, 12-21-54, 12-22-54, 12-23-54, 12-24-54, 12-25-54, 12-26-54, 12-27-54, 12-28-54, 12-29-54, 12-30-54, 12-31-54.

Japan took an unbeaten 20-0 over April Vietnam in their 1954 Cup Eastern Zone second-round.

France Defeated

Denmark 6585	5	841 <sub>2</sub>	841 <sub>2</sub>	241 <sub>2</sub> -10	Manitoba 0-80	.....	80
Germany 5580	13	87 <sub>2</sub>	87 <sub>2</sub>	87 <sub>2</sub>	Manitoba 0-82	.....	102
Italy C Con 3577	3	96 <sub>2</sub>	961 <sub>2</sub>	961 <sub>2</sub>	Nancy 4-55	.....	95 <sub>2</sub>
ItalyPU 3577	1	97	97	97	Norger Kommunalb	74.86	86

[illegible]

England in Rugby  
LONDON April 21 (UPI).

France yesterday scored its greatest victory ever at Twickenham, overwhelming England, 26-7, in their rugby union match for charity.

The international was in aid of dependents of rugby players and officials killed in last month's Paris air disaster in which a total of 344 persons—about 100 of them British subjects—were killed in a Turkish Airlines crash.

England yesterday failed to show the form which earned it a 12-12 tie against France and victory over Wales in the recent Five-Nations championships.

**More Sports News  
On Page 13**

## Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

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## Parent Is Perfect

## NHL Flyers Blank Rangers in Opener

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (UPI)—Rick MacLeish scored two goals and Bernie Parent turned back 19 New York shots last night to give the Philadelphia Flyers a 4-0 victory over the Rangers in the first game of the National Hockey League Stanley Cup semi-final series.

MacLeish opened the scoring by slipping his fifth goal of the playoffs between the pads of Ranger goalie Ed Giacomin after 18 minutes 3 seconds of the first period, and added his sixth with 18:07 gone in the final period.

Ross Lonsberry and Bill Barber scored goals within a one-minute span in the second period to give the Flyers a 3-0 lead going into the final stanza.

The Flyers dominated the game from the opening faceoff as New York could manage only three shots on goal in the first period and just four in the second in the opener of the best-of-seven-game series.

At Boston, John Bucyk scored three power-play goals in the first two periods and his teammates added four third-period tallies against Tony Esposito as the Bruins outgunned Chicago, 8-2, to even their series at one game apiece.

The victory marked the first time in seven meetings this season that the Bruins have beaten the Black Hawks. Chicago has won three games and tied three.

**Bruins Tie Series**

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**WHA Series Tied**

HOUSTON, April 21 (UPI)—A swarming Houston defense overwhelmed Minnesota, holding the Fighting Saints to 14 shots, and the Aeros rolled to a 5-2 World Hockey Association victory last night to even their playoff series at one game each.

Houston had first-period goals from Andre Hume, Larry Lund and Murray Hall to build a 3-1 lead and put the game away in the second period with goals by Jim Sherritt and Gordon Labossiere.

The victory marked the first time in seven meetings this season that the Bruins have beaten the Black Hawks. Chicago has won three games and tied three.

**NHL Playoff**

Philadelphia 4, New York 0 (MacLeish 2, Barber, Lonsberry. Flyers lead, 1-0.)

**WHA Playoff**

Toronto 6, Chicago 4 (Cudde, Dillon, Morris, Suter, Ledez, Benstock, Harris, Morris, Zaine).

**Saturday's Game**

Houston 5, Minnesota 2 (Hume, Lund, Hall, Sherritt, Labossiere, Connelly, Walloni. Series tied, 1-1.)

**Sunday**

until the fifth inning when Manny Sanguinolto slammed a one-out homer to left, his first of the year.

Brett doubled to right with two outs and scored on Renee Stenard's double. Richie Eubank followed with a two-run homer over the right-field fence, his fifth of the year.

Seaver was removed in the sixth inning after back-to-back singles by Dave Parker and Richie Zisk. Frank Taveras singled off reliever Harry Parker to drive in Parker and Brett's single brought home the Pirates' sixth run.

The Pirates, who slammed 20 hits off four Mets pitchers, added their final run in the ninth off Tug McGraw on Al Oliver's second homer of the season.

**Phil's 7, Cubs 3**

At Philadelphia, Greg Luzinski came out of batting slump with three hits and three runs batted in to lead the Phillies to a 7-3 victory over the Chicago Cubs. Luzinski, who entered the game with a .187 batting average, singled home a run in the third, drove in another with a fifth-inning sacrifice fly and doubled home a run in the sixth as Steve Carlton picked up his second victory of the year.

**Expos 9, Cards 5**

At St. Louis, Willie Davis knocked in three runs with a pair of singles as Montreal routed the Cardinals, 9-5. Steve Rogers, pitching his record to 3-0, held St. Louis to eight hits before being relieved in the ninth inning by Chuck Taylor. The young Montreal right-hander was lifted after issuing his only two walks of the game, although he had retired the 13 previous Cardinal batters in order.

The Expos made the most of their nine hits and were helped by four Cardinal errors, 10 walks and one hit batsman.

**Astros 4, Braves 3**

At Houston, Bob Watson ignited a three-run uprising in the eighth inning with a two-run homer to lift the Astros to a 4-3 victory over Atlanta despite Hank Aaron's 77th home run.

While the Braves leading, 3-1, Houston scored three runs in the eighth on four hits and two walks. Roger Metzger led off the inning with a double. Danny Friele relieved. After one out, Watson slammed his second homer of the season to tie the game at 3-3.

Lee May then doubled down the left-field line and Larry Milbourne came in to run for May. May was then walked in.

**At Oakland, Bert Campaneris walked with two out in the 10th inning, went to second on a walk to Bill North and scored on Sal Bando's single to give the A's a 7-6 victory over California. The A's carried a 6-2 lead into the eighth behind Ken Holtzman but the Oakland left hander was re-**

**At New York, run-scoring singles by Cleon Jones, John Milner and Don Hahn broke a 2-2 tie and sparked the Mets to a 5-2 victory over Pittsburgh that broke a seven-game losing streak. Winning pitcher Jerry Koosman, won 3-0, allowed five hits in giving the Mets their first victory since April 10.**

**At St. Louis, Ted Simmons drove in three runs and pitcher Alan Foster scored three as the Cardinals had 15 hits in a 10-4 rout of Montreal.**

Foster also slammed three singles and drove in a run to help even his record at 1-1.

**Cubs 5, Phils 4**

At Philadelphia, Billy Williams doubled with two out in the 13th inning and scored on Bill Madlock's fourth single of the game, giving the Chicago Cubs a 5-4 victory over the Phillies. Madlock's hit came after the Phillies had climbed to walk Jerry Carden intentionally with first base open. Ray Burris, 2-0, picked up the victory and Mac Scarce, the fifth Philadelphia pitcher, took the loss.

**Braves 4, Astros 3**

At Houston, Mike Lum drove in three runs, including the tiebreaker in the ninth inning, to spark Atlanta to a 4-3 victory over the Astros.

**More Sports News On Page 11**



OUT OF REACH—Bulls' Bob Love fails to reach rebound grabbed by Bucks' Curtis Perry.

## Pirates Chase Winless Seaver in 6th Inning and Beat Mets

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Pirates pounded winless Tom Seaver for four hits and six runs in five innings as Ken Brett shut out the New York Mets, 7-0, yesterday.

Seaver, now 0-2 in his first four starts, held the Pirates scoreless until the fifth inning when Manny Sanguinolto slammed a one-out homer to left, his first of the year.

Brett doubled to right with two outs and scored on Renee Stenard's double. Richie Eubank followed with a two-run homer over the right-field fence, his fifth of the year.

Seaver was removed in the sixth inning after back-to-back singles by Dave Parker and Richie Zisk. Frank Taveras singled off reliever Harry Parker to drive in Parker and Brett's single brought home the Pirates' sixth run.

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**More Sports News On Page 11**

## Bucks Lead Series, 3-0

## Bulls' Coach Has Losing Temper

MILWAUKEE, April 21 (UPI)—Karen Abdul-Jabbar and the Milwaukee Bucks, aided by a temper tantrum by Chicago Bulls coach Dick Motta, routed the Bulls, 113-90, yesterday to take a 3-0 lead in their best-of-seven National Basketball Association Western Conference playoff series.

It was the fifth straight playoff victory for the Bulls—now only one victory away from a berth in the final series.

Milwaukee led almost the entire game, but the outcome still was in doubt until late in the third quarter when the Bulls' Chet Walker grabbed a rebound and started up court but ran into Jabbar.

A charging foul was called on Walker and Motta was called for a technical foul as he stepped out on the court to protest. Oscar Robertson made a free throw and Motta continued to complain.

Motta finally took off his coat and threw it at referee Earl Strom, drawing a second technical foul and Robertson made another foul shot.

Strom threw the coat back at Motta, Motta threw it back at Strom and then pushed the ref before heading to the Bulls' locker room. As he left, the Bulls' mascot, Benny the Bull, a man dressed up as a bull, rushed out onto the floor and started complaining to Strom.

Strom then threw him out of the game. The mascot left under police guard and the protest continued from the Bulls' bench.

Slightly more than a minute later, Jerry Sloan was ejected from the bench after complaining loudly to Strom about the call. Sloan, who was out with an injury, did not suit up for the game.

The Bulls took a 13-point lead shortly after the outburst and pulled away to lead by 21 shortly before the end of the third period. The Bulls never could get back into the game, as Jabbar, Robertson and John McGlocklin widened the margin.

**Celtics Lead, 3-1**

NEW YORK, April 21 (UPI)—John Havlicek, the fourth leading scorer in National Basketball Association playoff history, scored 36 points today to lead Boston to a 98-91 victory and carry the Celtics to a 3-1 lead over the New York Knicks in the Eastern Conference best-of-seven-game final.

Boston clinched the conference title at home Wednesday night and then on to meet the winner of the Milwaukee Bucks-Chicago Bulls Western Conference series. The Bulls lead, 3-0.

Bill Bradley pulled New York to within one point at 92-91 with a 15-foot jumper with 42 seconds left in the game. Havlicek immediately scored on a layup to provide the Celtics with a 94-91 advantage.

Jo Jo White and Paul Silas each had a pair of foul shots in the last 9 seconds to close out the scoring for Boston.

Havlicek, 34, who scored 18 points in the first half, netted 17 in the final quarter as he scored more than half of Boston's fourth-period total.

Walt Frazier kept New York in contention with a 25-point effort and Earl Monroe added 20 for the Knicks. Frazier scored 11 points in the first quarter and 10 in the third.

Frazier led the Knicks to their only victory in this series, scoring 34 points Friday night in a 103-100 triumph in Boston Garden.

**Nets Sweep**

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 21 (UPI)—The New York Nets, behind Julius Erving's 21 points, defeated the Kentucky Colonels, 103-90, last night and won the American Basketball Association Eastern Division championship series in four straight games.

The victory sends the Nets against the winner of the Western Division playoff between the Utah Stars and the Indiana Pacers for the league championship. The Stars lead the series, 3-1.

The Nets shot 47 percent in the game but were outscored, 55 to 50, by the Colonels, who finished two games behind the first-place Nets in regular season play.

Erving, hitting on 13 of 22 shots from the floor, also grabbed eight rebounds and held his Kentucky opponent to only five points.

The winning pitcher was Diego Segui while Upshaw took the loss.

Rico Petrocelli's run-scoring double highlighted a four-run Boston ninth to tie the game.

Red Sox 6, Indians 5

At Boston, Dick McAuliffe scored the game-winning run with none out in the 10th inning when pitcher Milt Wilcox's attempted pickoff throw to second went in.

McAuliffe had walked to lead off the inning. On Bob Montgomery's bunt, Cecil Upshaw wheeled to make a play at second but McAuliffe was safe on the play and Montgomery reached first. Wilcox relieved and before throwing a pitch to the batter, Cecil Cooper, he tried to pick McAuliffe off second.

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## Elder Qualifies for Masters

## Black Wins in U.S. Golf

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 21 (UPI)—Lee Elder rammed in an 18-foot birdie putt on the fourth hole of a sudden-death playoff today to beat Englishman Peter Oosterhuis and win the 35th annual Open golf tournament to become the first black to win a tour event in more than five years.

The victory not only earned Elder, 39, his first PGA victory and \$20,000, but it also earned him a berth in the Tournament of Champions which begins Thursday at La Costa, Calif., and a berth as the first black ever to play in the Masters next spring.

Elder forced Oosterhuis into the playoff by sinking birdie putts on both of his last two holes in regulation play, then halved the first three playoff holes before closing out this tournament on the 16th hole.

Oosterhuis, playing in only his third tournament as far as this goes, held a one-stroke lead at the start of today's final round and appeared to have the

tournament—and a trip to the Tournament of Champions—clinched when he took a two-stroke lead just two holes from the end of regulation play.

But Elder cut that one stroke on the 17th hole, then placed his approach shot within 18 inches of the pin at the 72d. Oosterhuis made a lousy par putt at the 72d, but Elder then tapped in his birdie putt to send the crowd scrambling back to the first hole for the start of the playoff.

Lee Elder shot a 67 to Oosterhuis's 69 today as both finished regulation play at 10-under-par 274.

Elder, tears in his eyes when he came off the course, immediately rushed to a telephone to call his wife, Renee, in Washington. His



